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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Can the South Support Itself?—One Elisha Let Case, a most ardent admirer and supporter of Old Abe, in a communication to the Boston Post, fully answers the question above propounded, as follows:

Now, there is nothing that puzzles the radical Republicans so much as the difficulty the South will have in raising a revenue to carry on their government. Did it ever occur to them that ten per cent. on this one article, of export duty, would raise on $250,000,000, $25,000,000, and that this would not exceed one cent. per pound on the entire cotton crop? Then suppose the South should conclude to tax the products of the Northern States ten per cent., and the shoes, hats and other imports from the free States east of the Alleghany mountains ten per cent., this would yield at least $25,000,000 more. Then an import duty on all other imports from all other parts of the globe would make an income of $10,000,000 more—$60,000,000 in all. The South is rich in all the resources that go to make the wealth and power of great nations; and can easily within its present territory support two hundred millions of people.

Expenses of War.—I am credibly informed that the carrying on of this government now costs the nice little sum of *two millions per diem* (?) Yet no one hears of any prospect of deficiency; on the contrary, all the money needed is raised with perfect ease, and offers of pecuniary aid, like those of volunteers, are far in excess of the demand. Not less than two hundred millions have been already offered to the government by States, banks and private citizens.

Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer.

Commerce Fighting our Battles.—Paixhams and Dahlgrens, Zouaves and Flying Artillery, Dragoons and Infantry are useful in war. The South understands this, and is acting on that understanding. But while these are preparing, a fierce battle is already going on—a battle in which we have much to gain and but little to lose, a battle of ledgers, accounts current, and bills receivable, fought in counting-rooms, in bank parlors, and across the counters of brokers' shops, the killed and wounded in which are spoken of as follows in the New York Day Book of May 1st:

"All New York is failing. The suspensions and failures for the past few days have been fearful, and the war promises to bankrupt every merchant in New York. The retail business is as bad off as the wholesale. Nobody is purchasing anything, and trade is killed.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for the week ending April 27:

For the week	1860	1861.
Entered at the port,	$1,703,488	$393,061
Thrown on the market,	1,650,790	396,992

The imports of dry goods this week are very small, probably the least reported for many years.

Well may Mr. Lincoln ask, "What will become of my revenues?"

In another issue, the Day Book says that there "have been over 200 failures in New York since the 22d April, and within the last month not less than 300. Real estate has no sale at any price and rents are comparatively nominal. Total bankruptcy stares all in the face, and starvation will become a daily visiter to the abodes of the poor."

It is hardly to be wondered at, that such developments should be distasteful to those whose weakness they betray and whose speedy downfall they foreshadow. Accordingly, in the last number of the Evening Post that has reached us, we see a sharp protest from a writer who concludes with the inquiry: "Is it any particular object to show the Southern repudiators *how disastrously their rebellion affects Northern credits.*"

Richmond Whig.

John Bell.—This gentleman, in a public speech last week, avowed his readiness to take his place in the ranks and march in defence of the South.

Richmond Whig.

Fight or a Foot-Race.—The London Times indulges the hope that the good sense of the Americans will induce them to make a reconciliation. The Times relies upon a broken reed. There is no good sense on this continent now. There is nothing for it now but a stiff, stout, manly set-to, and a sound drubbing to be administered to the one side or the other. Universal and everlasting contempt will be the portion of the party that proves recreant. Our part is defence. We feel that we are upholding the precious blessing of self-government, and should merit the scorn of all mankind, if we did not freely hazard fortune and life in support of the glorious cause.—*Richmond Whig.*

Value of an Explanation.—A certain king it is said, sent to another king saying,

"Send me a blue pig with a black tail or else"—

The other in high dudgeon at the presumed insult, replied,

"I have not one, and if I had"——

On which weighty cause they went to war for many years. After a satiety of glories and miseries, they finally bethought them, that as their armies and resources were exhausted, and their kingdoms mutually laid waste, it might be well enough to consult about the preliminaries of peace; but before this could be concluded, a diplomatic explanation was first needed of the insulting language which had formed the ground of the quarrel.

"What could you mean," asked the second king of the first, "by saying, 'Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else?"—

"Why," said the other, "I meant a blue pig with a black tail or else *some other color.* But," retorted he, "what could *you* mean by saying, 'I have not got one, and if I had?"——

"Why, of course, if I had, *I should have sent it.*" an explanation which was entirely satisfactory, and peace was concluded accordingly.

Are the North and the South acting more wisely at present, than the two kings above?

☞ See Fourth Page.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1861.

MILITARY.—The accounts from our Companies at Raleigh represent them as being generally well. The Standard says of the Independent Company, "Its appearance on our streets excited universal admiration. It is admitted to be the best equipped and disciplined company in Raleigh."

We understand that the Lafayette Company leave Raleigh to-morrow for Virginia. None of our daily letters from the Camp has been without some feeling allusion to all sorts of generous soldierly courtesies and kindnesses of the officers and men of the Lafayette to the men of the Independent. The officers, especially, while they require a strict performance of duty from their own men, do not forget that they and their fellow soldiers of the Independent are their fellow citizens and friends at home. Two of the privates of the Independent especially desire us to say for them that they can never forget the kindness of officers of the Lafayette—kindness peculiarly grateful under such circumstances, especially to one of them who was sick.

It will be seen by a communication below that a fourth company is being filled up in this town.

RENDEZVOUS, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Wednesday, May 15, 1861.

At 12 o'clock, M., met together a body of Cumberland volunteers. On motion of Dr. E. Black, who briefly stated the object of the meeting, Peter Mallett, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. C. Elam named as secretary. The first business was to choose a title for the company, which it was unanimously decided should be "The Cumberland Minute Men,"—at the suggestion of Dr. Black. The Doctor kindly assisted the proceedings throughout by his sensible advice. Peter Mallett, Esq., was elected Captain of the Corps, which his efforts have raised and organized, by perfect unanimity of vote. He thanked the company for the honor done him, in a few remarks of a most patriotic spirit. By unanimous vote also, the following gentlemen, who had offered their services, were elected to their respective offices:—

Frank J. Hahr, First Lieut.; Henry W. Horne, 2d Lieut.; James T. Rose, 3d Lieut.

As stated by the captain elect, about forty men have already volunteered,—who to-day took the oath of allegiance before Squire Deming. A hundred are wanted. The Capt. goes forthwith to the Gov. to tender his command.

Voted that these proceedings be published in the town papers.

Thanks returned to Dr. Black for many kindnesses to the corps. W. C. ELAM, Sec'y.

HARNETT COUNTY.—We learn that Capt. Murchison's company already numbers 125.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—We learn that the citizens of Richmond are organizing two volunteer companies. Of one, in the lower end of the county, consisting of nearly 70, Col. Chas. Malloy was elected Captain. 15 or 20 names we understand were enrolled at Rockingham for the company in the upper end.

BLADEN COUNTY.—We gladly insert the following from a friend:—

Messrs. Editors: The County of Bladen, alive with the spirit of liberty for which she was noted in '76, sends two hundred and fifty men, (3 companies,) and subscribes $15,000, to the service of the State. Let it be recorded.

If necessary, Bladen will send as many more men, and furnish them completely.

Yours, &c., GUESS.

The Wilmington Journal says that two noble Companies, 206 in all, arrived from Bladen on Tuesday and reported to Gen. Holmes for duty.

ROWAN VOLUNTEERS.—The Watchman says that 65 names have been enrolled in a fourth company from Rowan, making over 300 from that county already. Nobly done! The Watchman adds that Rowan will furnish a regiment, if necessary. "All that we are disposed to ask is that they may be placed under the command of qualified and worthy officers, and not assigned to mere partizan favorites, more ambitious for *place* and *pay* than for distinction as patriots and soldiers."

ROCKINGHAM.—The Greensborough Times of yesterday says, "our sister county of Rockingham is doing her whole duty in this contest. On Friday last a Company of 86 stout and true men, under Captain Scales, passed through our town en route for Weldon On Monday 13th, another Company of 108 volunteers under Capt. Settle, reached here destined for the same place."

GOLDSBOROUGH.—A new company has been organized at Goldsborough.

THE STATE CONVENTION will meet at Raleigh on Monday next, the 86th Anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. An Ordinance of Independence [illegible] the North will doubtless be adopted on that day And North Carolina will maintain it, as she did in the Revolution, if it should take another seven years' war to do it.

JONATHAN WORTH, ESQ.—We refer the reader to an incident in the State Senate, which we copy from the Standard, in which justice is done to as true and loyal a son of North Carolina as breathes. As evidence of the partinacity with which slanderers do their work, we were told last week that a report was circulated here that Mr. Worth had advised men of Randolph not to volunteer. We pronounced it a falsehood; and the evidence has since multiplied that his advice was exactly the reverse of that charged. In the speech which was thus foully misrepresented, Mr. Worth "called on the young men to volunteer, and rally to the defence of their country," as stated in a letter from Asheboro', May 7th, to the Standard.

STRICKEN FROM THE ROLLS.—The Salisbury Watchman, in publishing Adj't Gen. Hoke's order striking from the Rolls the names of Col. Caleb Bohanan and Capt. Giles Huthing, (of Yadkin we believe,) asks "if they were given an opportunity to answer on the charge involving their fidelity to the State!" and adds,—

"We have reason to believe that no such opportunity was given to Mr. Bohanan. The "treasonable conduct" refers, we suppose, to language used by Mr. B. some three or four weeks ago—perhaps before Lincoln's proclamation. We learn that he did about that time, use language which, under other circumstances, he would not have used. His words were caught up by persons in his neighborhood, and circulated to his prejudice; and we have just learned from a gentleman who was at the district Convention in Yadkin county on the 27th ult., that Mr. Bohanan embraced that opportunity to denounce publicly, the reports in circulation about him, as false and slanderous. He claimed to be as loyal to N. Carolina and the South, as any of her sons; and said any assertion to the contrary was utterly false."

We respectfully suggest that it is neither just nor expedient to condemn men on ex parte reports, or for Union sentiments expressed before Lincoln's war policy was developed. Such conduct is at war with the unity which so happily exists at present.

AID TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

Contributions received since last published report.

S J Hinsdale additional to $50 already reported	$10
George McNeill, Sr.	50
Jesse R McLean	5
Dan'l McDiarmid	100
John McDaniel	20
(G) name withheld	10
Jas Martine reduced his bill of $208 35—$15.	
Owen Houston 183 28—$18 28	
Wm Overby 196 35—$18 15	

May 16. A. McLEAN, Mayor.

CONVENTION ELECTION.

Cumberland and Harnett.—Col. A. S. McNeill, David McNeill, Hon. Warren Winslow.

Wake.—Hon. George E. Badger, W. W. Holden, and Kemp P. Battle. Poll not ascertained here, but we learn that Mr Badger's majority is between 100 and 200. The vote at the Raleigh box was for Badger 572, Battle 568. Holden 560, George W. Mordecai 187, Gov. Bragg 178, Gov. Manly 168.

Orange.—Hon. W. A. Graham and Capt. John Berry. Poll: Graham 1064, Berry 932, Paul C. Cameron 809, Henry K. Nash 727.

Guilford.—Hon. John A. Gilmer, Robt. P. Dick and Ralph Gorrell.

Moore.—Dr. Hector Turner. Poll: Turner 881, Dr. S. C. Bruce 246.

Robeson.—Jno. P. Fuller and J. C. Southerland.

New Hanover.—Robert H. Cowan and Hon. W. S. Ashe, without opposition. Poll: Cowan 1630, Ashe 1696.

Brunswick.—Thos. D. Meares.

Sampson.—Dr. Thomas Bunting and Robert A. Moseley elected without opposition. (Mr. Mosely is at Smithville, a volunteer in the first company that left Sampson.)

Wayne.—George V. Strong and E. A. Thompson, without opposition.

Duplin.—W. J. Houston and J. T. Rhodes, without opposition.

Mecklenburg.—Hon. J. W. Osborne, Wm. Johnston.

Lincoln.—Wm. Lander.

Gaston.—Dr. S. X. Johnston.

Cleveland.—Dr. W. J. T. Miller, Dr. J. W. Tracy.

Cabarrus.—C. Phifer.

Rowan.—Hon. Burton Craige, H. C. Jones, Sr.

Halifax.—C. J. Gee and T. G. Lowe.

Northampton.—David A. Barnes and John M. Moody. Poll: Barnes 499, Moody 356, J. M. S. Rogers 328, Gen. T. J. Person 303.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We copied on Thursday from the State Journal a list of 18 Acts and Resolutions, and now add 25 more, 43 in all, passed at the late Extra Session. We copy three of the Acts, and will hereafter publish others, particularly that to raise 10,000 State troops, to serve during the war.

The imperfect militia law of the regular session is repealed by one passed at this session providing for 20,000 volunteers for months.

$5,000,000 were appropriated for the public defence, $2,2[illegible]0,000 of which to be borrowed from time to time, as needed, from the banks, and $2,750,000 to be issued from time to time in Treasury notes, from 5 cents to $2, redeemable in 1866.

5000 copies of the Volunteer's Hand Book were ordered to be printed at the Deaf and Dumb Institute.

A resolution was adopted authorising the Governor to continue the mail service when discontinued by the U. S., at existing rates of postage, &c.

The county courts are authorised to lay taxes, for the support of volunteers, on all subjects now taxed for State purposes.

An act is said to have been passed to put the Arsenal here in complete order for manufacturing arms and munitions of war.

The Charlotte Democrat says of the "Stay Law,"—

"From what we have learned of the provisions of this law, it will have a deleterious effect on the business of the State. No reasonable man would object in times like these, to a law preventing the sale of property under execution, but the creditor ought to be allowed to secure his debt in some way. Creditors are frequently deserving of as much sympathy as debtors. The best lawyers pronounce it unconstitutional."

ADDITIONAL ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS.

An Act to create a military board.
Concerning the regiment of volunteers near Raleigh.
To establish telegraphic lines in this State.
In favor of Col. B. Lecraft.
To provide for the public defence.
Authorizing the Governor of the State to provide for the provisioning of troops while they are passing through this State.
Authorizing and requesting the Governor to commission such officers of North Carolina as have resigned or may hereafter resign their commissions in the army and navy of the United States.
To define and punish treason against the State of North Carolina, and other offences against the sovereignty of the State.
In favor of H. D. Turner. In favor of J. C. Palmer.
Concerning post offices and post roads.
Concerning taxes.
Authorizing the Governor to erect batteries or other fortifications, and to purchase or charter and equip such steamers or other vessels as may be necessary for the defence of the seacoast of this State.
To authorize the county courts and corporate towns and cities to lay taxes for police purposes.
To make valid certain irregular proceedings of the county courts of this State and for other purposes.
To provide against the sacrifice of property, and to suspend special proceedings in certain cases.
Authorizing the Governor to appoint a commissioner to settle with the agent of Cherokee bonds.
In favor of W. H. & R. S. Tucker.
In favor of H. J. Brown and others.
For providing ways and means for the public defence.
Regulating the time for which volunteers shall receive pay for their services.
Organizing the military departments and for other purposes.
Extending the charter of the bank of the State of North Carolina.
To amend the act of the session of 1860-'61, to establish the county of Mitchell.
In favor of the doorkeepers.

The Superior Court for the County of Cumberland is in session this week—His Hon. R. M. Saunders, Judge presiding. We learn that the Civil docket will not be taken up during the term. Yesterday Hardy Barnes, charged with the murder of Mrs. Aby Rhodes, about a year since in Robeson county, was put upon his trial. The following Jury were sworn and empannelled: John Kennedy, Angus McGill, Owen Houston, Joseph Tate, Daniel Currie, O. Rogers, Daniel Kelly, Robert T. Ellis, Arch. N. McDonald, William R. Clark, Joseph Breece and Alex. McLauchlin. A large number of witnesses, both for the State and Defendant are in attendance. The jury were selected about 5 o'clock P. M., and the examination of witnesses commenced. The prosecution is conducted by Mr. Solicitor Strange, aided by Neill A. McLean Esq; and the prisoner is defended by Jesse G. Shepherd, Giles Leitch, M. J. McDuffie, and Wm. McL. McKay, Esqs. The trial is still progressing.

WHAT IT COSTS.—A Washington letter to the N. Y. Tribune says that,

"To arm, equip, and provide a well appointed force of one hundred thousand, including camp equipage, artillery, horses, munitions, &c., and two months' provisions, will cost twenty-five millions of dollars, and this for five hundred thousand men is one hundred and twenty-five millions. For six months' service, including transportation, this sum must be doubled."

The writer goes on to say that money is wanted more than men, and urges every patriot to give $200 a year for the support of the war. This is doubtless published as an excuse for the Tribune corps of Editors, who have no fancy for the fighting part but have a prodigious liking for Lincoln's offices. Nearly half of its Editors have been provided with offices, where they can readily steal enough to give $200 a year to the war.

The Northern papers are boasting that $23,277,000 have been offered to aid the government. Very well: that will serve for nearly two months. But where is the sum to come from for the next two months, and the next, and the next?

GEN. SCOTT.—A Virginia paper proposes that a committee of ladies call on Gen. Scott and request the return of the sword given to him by Virginia. A good idea.

THE POSITION OF MARYLAND.—On Thursday afternoon last about 1500 U. S. soldiers and volunteers passed, not exactly through Baltimore, but through its outskirts. They were landed at Locust Point, one of the termini of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, within half a mile of Fort McHenry, and there transferred on board of two trains of cars, which departed immediately for Washington. They were not molested, but were accompanied by the Mayor, police commissioner, and about 200 policemen, while the war steamer Harriet Lane stood near by with her port holes open, ready to fire in case of necessity. There were 420 regulars, and Sherman's battery of 6 pieces of cannon and 70 horses; the remainder of Pennsylvania volunteers.

These great precautions show that the Lincoln government fears a further uprising of the people of Maryland, notwithstanding the apparent crushing effect of a great army in and around her, and the guns of Fort McHenry, which might carry out the recommendation of the fanatics of the North by shelling and destroying the city.

That such fears are entertained, and that they will soon be realised, we have a strong confidence. The sympathies of Maryland, especially outside of Baltimore, cannot be otherwise than with the South.

On the same day that these troops passed, we see that in the Legislature Mr. Wallis from the committee on Federal Relations submitted a report declaring "the war waged by the United States upon the people of the Confederate States" unconstitutional, repugnant to civilisation and sound policy, and subversive of free institutions; protesting against the war on the part of Maryland, that she will take no part directly or indirectly in its prosecution; and asserting that Maryland desires the peaceful and immediate recognition of the independence of the seceded States. The "present military occupation of the State of Maryland" is protested against as unconstitutional, oppressive and illegal. This report was adopted, 49 to 11, and the resolutions passed 42 to 15.

THE NEW YORK FAILURES.—An attempt is made by the Lincolnites in New York to throw upon the South all the responsibility of the crushing pecuniary troubles among the merchants in that city. They say that the South owes the North two hundred millions of dollars, which the South cannot or will not pay. This is doubtless an exaggeration; but the sum is certainly large. If the North expected to be paid it ought to have kept the peace, as it might easily have done by making the necessary guarantees for equal constitutional rights. They knew that war canceled debts, at least for the time; and that while it exists the South cannot pay, however ardently it may desire to do so.

But our object in referring to the subject was merely to show that it is a false pretence that the South is to blame. The following from the Journal of Commerce is conclusive is to that:—

"As to the general depression in business, it is well to look the matter squarely in the face; since the evil is not likely to be temporary, and there is no shrinking in any quarter from the burden thus imposed. The list of those who have failed, shows that the trouble is not confined to any particular trade or calling. The cessation of commercial intercourse with the South, and the heavy advance in rates of exchange with the West, have deeply affected those who were dealing with each of those sections; but not to the exclusion of others. The list of failures shows no more than the usual proportion of Southern and Western houses. Local trade, and every branch of business, is more or less affected. In glancing over a list of paper protested yesterday, out of something over a dozen names, there were not three in any single branch of trade The grocers have escaped with less financial pressure than many others, apparently because they have been more cautious and prudent, and having made their contracts upon shorter time, are nearer a general liquidation. But this is nothing unusual; the same result has been noted during many former seasons of commercial disaster."

POWDER MILLS.—A correspondent says that there are two powder mills in South Carolina, but where located he does not remember.

Gov. Ellis.—It will be highly gratifying to the people of the State to know that Gov. Ellis is rapidly recovering and that there is every reason to expect a full and complete restoration of his health.—*Raleigh State Journal.*

Governor Ellis of this State was serenaded at Richmond on Monday night. The Governor being indisposed, Hon. W. W. Avery responded, on his behalf. Judge Person and others followed in eloquent speeches. It was one of the finest demonstrations ever witnessed in Richmond.

Wilmington Journal.

No Special Terms.—We are requested to state that Governor Ellis will issue no more commissions for holding special terms of the Superior Courts this summer, and therefore none will be held.—*Ral. State Journal.*

Affecting Little Incident.—While standing a few days since looking at the debarking of that splendid Company, the Lafayette Light Infantry, preparatory to their march to the Military Camp, a stalwart soldier passed by, and looking at two little children near me, said to their father: "Let me kiss those children if you please. I left two just like them at home. Let me kiss these for them:" and a tear stole down his bronzed cheek. The little ones quietly submitted to his fond embrace, and all the by-standers felt that a soft spot in their hearts had been touched by the tender little scene. There was a noble, affectionate heart throbbing beneath the crimson vesture, and the sight of these little ones stirred up the tenderest emotions of his patriotic soul. I do not know who he was, but there and then I sent up a prayer for his safe return to the loved ones left behind. An army composed of such soldiers must be victorious.

Ral. Spirit of the Age.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

The subjoined table, prepared from the returns of the Eighth Census, (1860,) will possess interest at the present time:

White Males between the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive, Census of 1860, in round numbers.

STATES.		STATES.	
Alabama	106,000	Oregon	10,000
Arkansas	65,000	Pennsylvania	581,000
California	76,000	Rhode Island	35,000
Connecticut	92,000	South Carolina	60,000
Delaware	22,000	Tennessee	167,000
Florida	16,000	Texas	84,000
Georgia	119 000	Vermont	63,000
Illinois	342,000	Virginia	221,000
Indiana	270,000	Wisconsin	155,000
Iowa	135,000		5,433,000
Kansas	21,000		
Kentucky	186,000	TERRITORIES.	
Louisiana	75,000	Colorado	6,000
Maine	125,000	Dakotah	1,000
Maryland	120,000	Nebraska	6,000
Massachusetts	246,000	Nevada	1,000
Michigan	150,000	New Mexico	13,000
Minnesota	32,000	Utah	8,000
Mississippi	71,000	Washington	2,000
Missouri	211,000	Dis. of Columbia	14,000
New Hampshire	65,000		51,000
New Jersey	184,000		
New York	778,000		
North Carolina	132,000	Aggregate	5,484,000
Ohio	488,000		

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Gen. Frost's brigade of Missouri militia, encamped at Camp Jackson, on the western outskirts of the city, surrendered unconditionally this afternoon, on demand of Capt. Lyon, commander of the U. S. forces of this city. Capt. Lyon marched on Camp Jackson with some 6,000 volunteers, surrounded it, and planted eight field pieces on the adjoining eminences. The following letter was sent from Capt. Lyon to Gen. Frost:

HEAD QUARTERS U. S. TROOPS.
ST. LOUIS, May 10.

To General D. M. Frost: SIR—Your command is regarded as evidently hostile towards the Government of the United States. It is for the most part made up of those Secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the General Government and have been plotting the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is at moral war with the United States: and you are receiving at your camp from said Confederacy under its flag, large supplies of material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting and whose purpose, recently communicated to the legislature, has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the general government, and co-operating with their enemies. In view of these considerations, and your failure to disperse, in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the eminent necessity of State policy and welfare, and obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand, of you an immediate surrender of your command with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this demand shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforced this demand, one half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

N. LYON,
Captain Second Infantry, Commanding Troops.

It is understood that General Frost says this letter was not received by him, until his camp was surrounded by U. S. troops. He then replied that the encampment was organized under the law of the State, simply for organizing and drilling the volunteer militia of this military district. Not expecting any demonstration, he was unprepared successfully to resist attack; therefore, he accepted the terms specified, and surrendered his command,—about 800 men there in camp, a large number being in the city on leave. They then laid down their arms, and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war.

A release on parole has been tendered the officers and troops, providing they would take an oath not to take up arms again against the government of the United States, which they declined, on the ground that it implied they had already taken up arms against the government, which they disclaimed. Just before the troops left for the city, and while the State forces were drawn up between the two lines of volunteers, several rocks were thrown at the volunteers, and a few pistol shots fired by excited parties in the surrounding crowd, which was composed of a large number of citizens, including many women. One shot took effect in the leg of Capt. Blantowski, and as he fell he gave word to fire, which was obeyed by some two or three companies, resulting in the death of upwards of twenty persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others.

The following are the only names of those killed that can be ascertained to-night: Messrs. Walter McDonald, Thos. A. Havens, Nicholas Knoblack, Emily Summers. The following are fatally wounded: Claiborne Wilson and Truman Wright.

Intense excitement exists in this city. Large bodies of men are thronging the streets.

The Democrat and Auzeyer offices have been threatened by the mob, but through the promptness of the Chief of Police, McDonough, any violent demonstration, thus far, has been prevented.

All gin shops in the city are guarded by an armed police force, and about 200 have been detailed to protect the Democrat and Auzeyer offices.

Another Terrible Tragedy at St. Louis.—ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 12.—Another terrible tragedy was enacted here last night. As the Home Guards were marching through the streets, they were followed by an immense crowd, who hooted and hissed at the hireling soldiery. During the excitement, a boy discharged a pistol in their rear, frightening the poor creatures very much. The company fired upon the crowd, and their whole column was thrown into great confusion. Becoming totally disordered, and breaking ranks, they fired down their own line as well as among the crowd on the sidewalks. Four of the soldiers and four citizens were killed, and a great many wounded. The wildest excitement prevailed.

Gen. Harney, (the same who was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry a few days since,) has issued his proclamation. He expresses much regret at the existing state of things, and says that the military under his command will only be used in the last extremity. He hopes that he will not be compelled to resort to martial law.

The surrender of Camp Jackson had caused great excitement in the Legislature now in session. The Bill for arming the State has passed both Houses. The State Treasury has been removed, as well as all the powder purchased by the State. The citizens are everywhere enrolling themselves into a Home Guard, in obedience to a special call of Gov. Jackson.

One thousand Illinois mercenaries are stationed at a place called Caseyville, only seven miles distant from St. Louis.

ALEXANDRIA, May 13.—Thirty-seven thousand troops are now in Washington. Desertions from the Federal army are numerous.

The Convention of Northwestern Virginia met to-day at Wheeling, for the purpose of forming a separate State. It is rumored that 25 counties are represented.

Virginia and U. S. troops are rapidly concentrating at and near Harper's Ferry. The defensible points are all possessed and fortified by the Virginians. A fight there is anticipated.

There is no truth in the rumor of an insurrection in Kentucky.

Blockade of Charleston.—The steam frigate Niagara is stationed off Charleston. She carries 50 guns and is said to have 600 men on board. She will be careful not to get within range of the batteries which captured Sumter. It is said that a plan is partly matured to capture her.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The apprehensions entertained here, that Kentucky will ere long secede, and unite her fortunes with those of the Confederate States in a war against the United States, are increased by daily events.

Our Washington correspondent states that Major Anderson will be intrusted with the command of a brigade of Kentuckians, which is immediately to be raised.—*Cin. Gazette.*

That is all bosh. No brigade, no regiment, not even a company can be mustered out of Kentucky to march under the banner profaned and desecrated by Lincoln. All such paragraphs as the above are lying inventions, got up for the purpose of wicked deception.—*Ken. Yeoman.*

WASHINGTON, May 10.—We find here in Washington, the French, English, Prussian, Russian, Austrian, Spanish, and Brazilian Ministers are secretly or openly rejoicing at the downfall of the American Republic—and the Chevalier Bertinatti alone, the Minister from Sardinia, regretting it. Whenever then, the Southern Confederacy can manage to stand alone, it will find no difficulty in securing its recognition by the leading Powers of Europe. Such at least is the belief of neutral Southern men of great intelligence resident in this city.

Not a little uneasiness has been caused here within the last two days by the bold announcement of a well-known New York politician, that the President must be suspended, and George Law elevated to his place! The Republicans who are out of office seem delighted with the idea—but those who are in office are somewhat given to profanity when they hear the subject mentioned.—*Washington Cor. N. Y. Express.*

Great Battles at Hand.—A careful examination of the latest reports from the South,—reports resting now not upon mere rumor or hearsay, but vouched for by responsible and known parties,—leads to the inevitable conclusion that a great battle, or two great battles rather, are soon to be fought, between the forces of the Federal Government and those of the Montgomery Republic,—the first somewhere between Richmond and the line of the Potomac, and the second at, or in the neighborhood of, Cairo, Illinois.—*N. Y. Express.*

Spies!—The N. Y. World of the 10th says:

"General Scott will not be caught napping. His agents and scouts are hourly starting for, and arriving from, all sections of the revolted territory. No hostile army can reach the Potomac without a day's notice, on his part, of its approach."

Virginia Invaded.—We heard at a late hour last night, that four hundred of Lincoln's hirelings squatted in the town of Hampton at an early hour yesterday morning. We were unable to gather the particulars, but such a desecration of the soil of Virginia should not be submitted to, and we do not doubt that the marauders will be cut to pieces before this day's set of sun. Their presence should not be tolerated for one moment.

Petersburg Express, 15th.

Gone.—Over five hundred of the Confederate State troops left Richmond on Saturday, taking the Central cars. The Grayson Dare Devils (armed with muskets and sword bayonets) were of the party, but whither they are gone and for what purpose is not stated.

ALEXANDRIA, May 18.—Thirteen of the Rhode Island regiment were sent home on Friday night, as a punishment for intoxication and disorderly conduct.

James Sheehy was arrested last evening by several U. S. soldiers, for preaching secession on the Avenue, and endeavoring to inflame the minds of the military against the Government. He was taken to the Central guard house, where he awaits orders from the military authorities.

The Secretary of the Interior has refused payment to all persons in the seceded States for taking the census. He has also determined to withhold from all persons in the seceded States the benefit of the pension and patent laws.

The War News.—Preparations for an effective blockade of the Virginia waters having been completed, Capt. Pendergast has given fifteen days' notice for all vessels to leave the ports of that State. Several of the foreign Ministers have asked for an extension of the time, but this has been refused, and the order will be impartially adhered to.

Several small vessels having been fired into from the Virginia shore, the Secretary of the Navy has ordered the Pawnee to stop the lawless proceedings.

The Secretary of War states that by the time Charleston and the Savannah river experience the effects of the blockade, the Niagara and other vessels will similarly operate at New Orleans.—*N. Y. Jour. Com 16th.*

A Montgomery despatch says that the Confederate States have just received ten thousand stand of splendid arms from Belgium.

Arms for the South.—The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner of last Wednesday learns that a vessel arrived at New Orleans from Europe on the 6th inst. with 250,000 stand of arms for the Confederate States.

Insurrection among Ohio Troops.—The Louisville Courier says: By private advices we are informed of a grand row and insurrection among Lincoln's volunteers at Cincinnati. The mass of the men had been in partial revolt for several days; there was a bloody fight, in which fully five hundred men participated. The enclosure was torn down, tents rent, and material scattered to the winds by the mob, who assailed each other with fence rails, palings, fist and skull, turning the military camp into a pandemonium. Unfortunately the great mass of the combatants had no offensive arms, and could only batter each other's noses. The officer in command finally succeeded in quelling the mutiny by marching an armed force against them, and threatening to dose them with cold lead.

Ellsworth's Pet Lambs.—The N. Y. Tribune's Washington correspondent says:

"Ellsworth's Fire Brigade continue to be the heroes of the place. There are about 150 desperate rascals in the Regiment who will be drummed out. There are about 50 professional thieves. To-night ten very bad men are in the guard house, and will be dealt with to-morrow. This afternoon several of them attempted to pass a sentinel, and endeavored to seize his gun the bayonet of which penetrated the flesh of one of them nearly 4 inches. Divine service was held at their rendezvous to-night, and the preaching by the chaplain constituted a very *peculiar* entertainment for them.

A Formidable Foe.—It will be seen by the letter of our Norfolk correspondent, that among the several thousand Confederate forces now at that point, is a body of three hundred Indians. These stalwart sons of the forest are from the county of Cherokee, N. C., and under the skillful trafning of Gen. Jackson, a distinguished member of the N C. Senate from Cherokee, are now ready for immediate action. A more formidable looking body of men, we are informed by a gentleman who has seen them, never have been congregated on this continent. Not one of them is under six feet in height, and, being built in proportion, they look more like modern Sampsons than anything else to which we can compare them. The rifle has been their constant companion almost from infancy, and they are confessedly the best marksmen the world has ever seen. They shoot running or standing with the same unerring certainty, and load and fire with a rapidity which is really surprising. Each man carries, besides his rifle, a scalping knife and tomahawk, and should they encounter Billy Wilson's cut-throats, or Ellsworth's Zouave pet lambs, the Lord have mercy on the hirelings. for it is well known the Cherokees will not.—*Pet. Express.*

Exchange.—Foreign Exchange is held for a material advance. The recent upward movement has been stimulated by large purchases for account of Southern banks. Many of these institutions finding their balances here unavailable have directed the purchase of foreign exchange for their account, and a considerable portion of the purchases for this steamer at 105, 105¼, 105½, and 105¾ were for this purpose, and 106 was afterwards refused. Most Bankers are now asking 106¼.

N. Y. Journal Commerce, 16th.

An editorial of the London Times, of May 1st, says that Lincoln may well hesitate to begin the war, and repeat British experience at New Orleans.

MARRIED,

In Rockingham on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. A. McQueen, Mr. ANGUS STEWART to Miss LIZZIE A., daughter of Maj. R. T. Long, all of Richmond co., N. C.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 9th inst., Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of John McRae, Esq., of Fayetteville, aged 58 years.

In Guilford county, on the 12th inst., Mr. JOHN FOUST.

AN ACT TO RAISE TEN THOUSAND TROOPS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted &c.*, That the Governor shall immediately after the passage of this act, proceed to raise, by voluntary enlistment, a division or corps of ten thousand men to serve during the present war, unless sooner discharged. The troops of this corps shall be known as the State troops of North Carolina.

SEC. 2. That this division shall consist of a corps of artillery and engineers, one regiment of cavalry, and eight regiments of infantry, light infantry and riflemen, to be recruited under the general direction of the Governor, and in conformity with such regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 3. That the corps of artillery and engineers shall consist of not exceeding eight companies, or batteries of light and heavy artillery, with one colonel, chief of artillery and engineer, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors (one quartermaster and one commissary with the rank of first lieutenant, and one adjutant, all to be appointed by the colonel, the last from the first lieutenants of the corps,) one sergeant-major, one quartermaster's sergeant, ten captains, sixteen first lieutenants and sixteen second lieutenants. Each company shall consist of one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, three sergeants, four corporals, two buglers, two artificers (and in addition for each light company, one farrier and one blacksmith,) and ninety privates. Each company to have one captain and four lieutenants, to be assigned by the colonel or other commanding officer. The chief of the corps shall detail such commissioned officers as may be necessary to perform the duties of the engineer and ordnance departments. Officers so detailed are subject at any time to be relieved from such duties by the chief. All officers of this corps shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as to command, which govern the officers of infantry and cavalry: *Provided*, That officers specially detailed on engineer and ordnance duty shall not assume or be ordered on any other duty while so detailed, except by order of the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 4. That the regiments of cavalry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, (one commissary and one quarter-master with the rank of first lieutenant, and one adjutant with the rank and command of first-lieutenant, all of whom shall be appointed by the colonel;) one sergeant major; one quartermaster sergeant; one commissary sergeant; and ten troops. Each troop shall consist of one captain; one first-lieutenant; two second lieutenants; one first-sergeant; one quarter-master sergeant; four sergeants; four corporals; two buglers; one farrier; one saddler; and from sixty-four to ninety privates. Each regiment of infantry, light infantry or riflemen shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel; one major; (one commissary and one quartermaster with the rank of first-lieutenant; and one adjutant with the rank and command of first-lieutenant;) all to be appointed by the colonel; one sergeant major; one quartermaster sergeant; one commissary sergeant; and ten companies. Each company to consist of one captain; one first-sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians and from sixty-four to ninety privates.

SEC. 5th. That this corps or division shall have the following officers in addition to those already provided for, viz: one major-general; three brigadier generals; one quartermaster and paymaster general; one adjutant and inspector general; and one commissary general, all with the ranks of Colonel; and one surgeon general, with the assimilated rank of Colonel; six assistant adjutants and inspectors general, to rank as follows: one lieutenant Colonel; one major and four Captains; eight assistant quartermasters, and paymasters general to rank as follows: one lieutenant Colonel; two majors; and five Captains; six assistant Commissaries general of subsistence, to rank as follows: one lieutenant Colonel; one major and four Captains; ten surgeons with the assimilated rank of major; and not exceeding ten assistant surgeons, with the assimilated rank of Captain; and ten with the assimilated rank of first lieutenant; and to each regiment one chaplain, with the pay of major, and one assistant chaplain with the pay of captain.

SEC. 6th. That the Governor shall by and with the advice and consent of the military board, appoint the commissioned officers provided for in this act (except the aids-de-camp.) The company officers shall be appointed and ordered to recruit their respective companies, and as soon as they can complete the same to sixty-four privates, with the required non-commissioned officers, and report the fact to the adjutant and inspector general, their commissions shall be issued and bear date from the time of their appointment. Should any captain fail to raise his company in a reasonable time the Governor, by and with the consent of the military board, may revoke his appointment.

SEC. 7th. That the major general may appoint two aids-de-camp, with the ranks as follows: one captain and one first lieutenant; brigadier generals may appoint one aid-de-camp with the rank of first lieutenant, to be taken from the brigades.

SEC. 8th. That all the officers and men of this division or corps shall, at and before their entrance into the service, take an oath to be prescribed by the Governor and with the advice and consent of the military board, and shall also be subject to the rules, regulations and penalties of the articles of war and army regulations of the army of the Confederate States of America.

SEC. 9th. That the pay, clothing, subsistence and allowances shall be the same for officers and men as are now provided by law for the troops of the army of the Confederate States of America.

SEC. 10th. That the uniform for this corps shall be prescribed by the Governor on the recommendation of a board of competent military officers to be assembled for that purpose.

SEC. 11th. That the quartermaster and paymaster generals, the adjutant and inspector general, the commissary general and the surgeon general, together with their assistants herein provided for, shall also perform the duties belonging to their respective departments for the volunteer and militia corps of the State, when required by the Governor.

SEC. 12th. That the quartermaster and paymaster general, the commissary general and their assistants and all other disbursing officers shall, before entering upon their duty give bond with approved security payable to the State, for the faithful performance of their duties, in such sum as the Governor may require.

SEC. 13th. That every enlisted man shall receive a bounty of fifteen dollars payable when mustered into service.

SEC. 14th. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15th. That this act shall be in force from and after its passage. Ratified.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in order to provide, speedily, forces to repel invasion, and aid the Confederate States of America in maintaining the rightful possession of every portion of territory belonging to each Southern State, and to secure the public tranquility and independence against threatened assaults, his excellency the Governor, by the advice of the military board, be and is hereby authorized to employ the militia, military and naval forces of this State, and to ask for and accept the services of twenty thousand volunteers who may offer their services, either as cavalry, mounted riflemen, artillery or infantry, in such proportions of these several arms as he may deem expedient, to serve for twelve months after they shall be mustered into service unless sooner discharged, with power on the part of the Governor to increase said volunteer force to the numbor of fifty thousand if the public exigencies demand it.

SEC. 2. That the Governor shall arm, clothe and equip said volunteers, except as to mounted men, when mustered into service, and each mounted volunteer shall furnish his own horse and equipments.

SEC. 3. That said volunteers shall, when called into actual service, and while remaining therein, be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States of America; and instead of clothing, every non-commissioned officer or private in any company shall be entitled when called into actual service, in money to a sum equal to the cost of clothing of a con-commissioned officer or private in the regular army of the Confederate States of America, in case said non-commissioned officers or privates shall furnish their own clothing.

SEC. 4th. That the said volunteers so offering their services, may be accepted by the Governor by the advice of the Military Board, in companies, squadrons, battalions or regiments, and the several companies and troops are hereby authorized to elect their own officers, who when elected, shall be commissioned by the Governor.

SEC. 5th. That the Governor, with the advice of the Military Board, is hereby authorized to organize companies so tendering their services, into battalions or squadrons, battalions or squadrons into regiments, and regiments into brigades, and brigades into divisions, whenever in his judgment such organization may be expedient; and whenever brigades or divisions, as well as regiments shall be organized, the Governor, by and with the advice of the Military Board, shall appoint the commanding officers for such brigades and divisions in the manner hereinafter directed, who shall hold their offices only while such brigades and divisions are in service; and such officers so appointed shall have power to appoint staff officers of like number and like rank as officers of the same rank in the regular army of the Confederate States of America are empowered to appoint.

SEC. 6th. That whenever said volunteers are called and received into service, under the provisions of this act, they shall have the same organization, and shall have the same pay and allowance as may be provided for the regular army of the Confederate States of America: and all mounted non-commissioned officers, privates, musicians and artificers shall be allowed forty cents per day for the use and risk of their horses; for horses killed in action, or dying in actual service, volunteers shall be allowed compensation according to their appraised value at the date of muster into service, and the Governor shall have such appraisement made.

SEC. 7th. That the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Military Board, shall appoint a major-general for each division of said corps of volunteers, and a brigadier-general for each brigade, and the commissioned company officers of each regiment shall elect a colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major for such regiment.

SEC. 8th. That whenever said volunteers shall be called into service in such numbers that the officers of the quartermaster, commissary and medical department are not sufficient to provide for the supplying, quartering, transporting and furnishing them with the requisite medical attendance, it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint as many additional officers of said departments, as in his judgment the public service may require, with such rank as like officers hold in the regular army of the Confederate States of America, and with like pay and allowances, and the Governor is hereby required to exact of the public officers who are subordinate to him in the military department, such bonds with good sureties for the faithful performance of their duties, as in his judgment the public safety may require him to demand.

SEC. 9. That the Governor may prescribe rules for the government and drilling of said volunteers, and have printed and distributed such works and treatises on military sciences as he may deem expedient—the expenses of such printing and distributing to be paid out of the public treasury.

SEC. 10. That the Governor shall have power to muster said companies, squadrons, battalions, regiments or divisions into service at any point in the State, where he may designate, and to form encampments of the same at such places as he may deem expedient; and he is further authorized to tender the services of said volunteer force, or any part thereof, to the Confederate States of America, and have them mustered into the service of said Confederate States of America or any one of the slaveholding States.

SEC. 11. That said volunteers, both officers and privates, shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances and emoluments as are allowed to the officers and privates in the regular army of the Confederate States of America.

SEC. 12. That each company organized under this act shall consist of not less than sixty-four privates, nor more than one hundred, unless the Governor shall otherwise direct, and each company shall be officered by one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one third lieutenant, who shall rank as brevet second lieutenant, to be elected by the vote of the company, and commissioned by the Governor, and four sergeants, and four corporals to be appointed by the respective captains.

SEC. 13. That in the distribution of the arms of the State to the volunteer corps, the Governor may at his discretion, require a bond payable to the State of North Carolina with sufficient security from the captain of each company to whom such arms shall be distributed, for the safe keeping and return of the same.

SEC. 14. That the Governor shall have power to appoint such drill masters for companies, squadrons, battalions or regiments with such rank as he may assign them, as in his opinion the safety and defence of the State may require.

SEC. 15. That the Governor may fix and designate the uniform of the several companies, and in default of such designation by the Governor, each company may determine upon its own uniform.

SEC. 16. That all laws and clauses of laws which are in conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 17. That each volunteer shall be entitled to and receive on the day he is mustered in the service, a bounty of ten dollars, to be paid out of the public treasury.

SEC. 18. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

AN ACT TO CREATE A MILITARY BOARD.

Be it enacted, &c., That there shall be a military board to consist of three persons, one of whom, at least, shall be skilled in military affairs. Said board shall be appointed by the Governor, and continue in office during his term of service, or until removed by him, whose duty it shall be to advise with the Governor relative to the appointment of all military and naval officers, or such other matters respecting naval and military affairs, as the General Assembly shall assign to such board.

SEC. 2. That there shall be a principal officer therein who shall have the charge and custody of all the records, books, papers, and accounts appertaining to said board and shall execute and perform all such duties as shall from time to time be entrusted to him by the Governor relative to military and naval affairs. He shall keep a record of the transactions in his office and have supervision of all accounts and returns of Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General and Surgeon-General, or other military officers as may be directed by the Governor.

SEC. 3. That said officer shall be, ex-officio, chief aid of the Governor, with the rank and pay of a colonel in the army of the Confederate States of America, and be entitled the Military Secretary of the Executive Department, and shall have a clerk to be appointed by him, who shall receive a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 4. That the Governor shall have power to convene said board from time to time, and whenever he may deem proper, and shall have power to fill all such vacancies as may occur in said board by death, resignation or otherwise.

SEC. 5. That the members of said board, other than the principal officer, shall receive three dollars per day for each day they are actually engaged in the service of the State, and the same mileage as is now allowed members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 6. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

MEBANESVILLE, May 11th.

Our Volunteers.—The "military fever" prevails to a remarkable degree in this region—every thing partakes of the general excitement. Passing by a very large and flourishing field of oats a few days since, we inquired when they were sowed—the owner replied, "They were not sowed at all, they just volunteered!" Truly the "Old North State" is in earnest, when even her *soil* is doing its best to raise an army!

The Crops.—We are gratified to hear the most flattering reports from the wheat crop in all sections of our state. A kind Providence smiles beneficently upon us. Let us take courage and move forward.—*H. P. Reporter.*

Superior Court.—The Spring Term of Mecklenburg Superior Court is in session this week—Judge French presiding. This is the first trip of Judge French on a Western Circuit, and we are pleased to learn that the bar and people generally are well satisfied with his manner of doing business. By his courteous and kind deportment, and energy of character, he has shown himself to be not only a gentleman but a just and competent Judge.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

A MOTHER TO HER SON.

RICHMOND, VA., May 14th, 1861.

To the Editor of the Whig:—Enclosed you have an extract from a letter of a mother to her son, a private in Company F, encamped near Fredericksburg, Va. Should you regard it as worthy a place in your valuable journal, you can publish it. Respectfully, B.

"Thus much for the news of the day. And now, my dear child, I must say a few words to you personally. You are my eldest son, and, though but sixteen years old, I have given you up, cheerfully, to battle in a righteous cause, for your home and your fireside, knowing that the same kind Providence will watch over you in the heat of battle, as in the calm of every-day life. You will have my daily prayers in your behalf, but let not that suffice—let your own petitions ascend to Him who is the giver of every good and perfect gift, that he may protect you, and, should it be his will that you lose your life, ask Him to prepare you for Heaven.

"I put a Bible in your knapsack; let not the fear of ridicule from wicked young men prevent your reading it; it is a *mother's* gift; rest assured she would place nothing in your hands that would injure you. Avoid bad company; *never swear;* remember, the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain; *never, never*, let a drop of intoxicating liquor pass your lips, and do nothing that will ever cause the blush of shame to tinge your mother's cheek. These *may* be my last words of advice to you. I commit you to him who rules the destinies of nations. May he prosper your cause, and defend the brave hearts of the gallant young men of the South, when they meet, face to face, the invaders of the soil of Virginia. Farewell.

Your devoted mother, S. J. B.

To —— ——, of Company F.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Day Book represents General Scott as quite horrified at the idea of having such thieves and cut throats as compose to a large extent Billy Wilson's New York Five Points Regiment, to fight under the banner of the United States. He said, in commenting on the subject, "It will take a thousand good men to watch a hundred of them." Then drawing himself up to his full height the old General concluded by saying, "the profession of a soldier, sir, is not that of a thief or a murderer."

Picture of Ellsworth's Zouaves, by a Massachusetts Volunteer.—A Massachusetts volunteer, writing home to his friends, gives the Ellsworth Zouaves a "first-rate notice" as follows:

I open my letter to drop you a word in regard to Ellsworth's Zouaves. They arrived Thursday night, and were quartered at the Capitol. Yesterday they had become well enough acquainted with Washington to have a few fights, and last night they cut loose entirely. Such a parcel of roughs you never beheld. Those that got outside the lines got drunk, and, of course, had a few rows, and those who could be kept in the quarters fought among themselves.

I saw about three hundred of them on the avenue last evening, and every one of them seemed to be on the same mission, "spiling for a fight." Saw one of them go up to a man, take away his umbrella (it was raining), and knocked him over into the gutter because he remonstrated. It is no use to try to keep them in quarters. Heard one of them say to the guard at the entrance, "Say, feller, I am a goin' to leave this ranch."

Guard—"Can't go without a pass, sir."

Zouave—"What do yer say? Want a pass, do yer; well, here it is," upon which he drew off and hit him one of the regular New York firemen blows, knocking him flat on the ground, and before the guard could get there, the man was over the fence and gone.

They seem to fear no one except their gallant little Colonel, and I notice he carries with him all the time a Bowie knife about two feet long. I hear they are to be sent out to camp as soon as possible. It will never do to keep them here. If these fellows are a sample of Ellsworth's what must Wilson's be? I am afraid we shall stand a poorer chance with these fellows than with the Southerners. Hope to see them have a chance to let themselves loose legitimately before long.

Cincinnati Press.

A Large Speculation.—We see it stated in several papers that George Law and others have obtained a contract from the Government for supplying the newly raised army with twenty thousand beeves at 8 cents per pound live weight—equal to fourteen cents per pound when slaughtered. By the operation the contractors expect to realize a net profit of $600,000! This is one of the ways the Government is plundered and the Treasury depleted. A few individuals are making princely fortunes at the expense of the tax payers of the country.

BAD FAITH OF THE LINCOLN GOVERNMENT.

On the 8th inst., President Davis communicated to the Southern Congress the following letters from Judge Campbell, late of the U. S. Supreme Court:—

WASHINGTON CITY, April 18, 1861.

SIR: On the 15th March, ult., I left with Judge Crawford, one of the Commissioners of the Confederate States, a note in writing to the effect following:

"I feel entire confidence that Fort Sumter will be evacuated in the next five days. And this measure is felt as imposing great responsibility on the Administration.

"I feel entire confidence that no measure changing the existing status, prejudiciously to the Southern Confederate States, is at present contemplated.

"I feel an entire confidence that an immediate demand for an answer to the communication of the Commissioners will be productive of evil and not of good. I do not believe that it ought at this time to be pressed."

The substance of this statement I communicated to you the same evening by letter. Five days elapsed, and I called with a telegram from Gen. Beauregard, to the effect that Sumter was not evacuated, but that Major Anderson was at work making repairs.

The next day, after conversing with you, I communicated to Judge Crawford in writing, that the failure to evacuate Sumter was not the result of bad faith, but was attributable to causes consistent with the intention to fulfill the engagement, and that as regarded Pickens, I should have notice of any design to alter the existing status there. Mr. Justice Nelson was present at these conversations, three in number, and I submitted to him each of my written communications to Judge Crawford, and informed Judge C. that they had his (Judge Nelson's) sanction. I gave you on the 22d of March, a substantial copy of the statement I had made on the 15th.

The 30th of March arrived, and at that time a telegram came from Gov. Pickens inquiring concerning Col. Lamon, whose visit to Charleston he supposed had a connection with the proposed evacuation of Fort Sumter.

I left that with you, and was to have an answer the following Monday (1st April.) On the 1st of April, I received from you the statement in writing, "(I am satisfied) the Government will not undertake to supply Fort Sumter without giving notice to Gov. P." The words "I am satisfied,' were for me to use as expressive of confidence in the remainder of the declaration.

The proposition, as originally prepared, was: "The President *may desire* to supply Sumter, but will not do so," &c., and your verbal explanation was, that you did not believe any such attempt would be made, and that there was no design to reinforce Sumter.

There was a departure here from the pledges of the previous month, but with the verbal explanation I did not consider it a matter then to complain of. I simply stated to you that I had that assurance previously.

On the 7th April I addressed you a letter on the subject of the alarm that the preparations by the Government had created, and asked you if the assurances I had given were well, or ill-founded. In respect to Sumter, your reply was, "Faith as to Sumter, fully kept—wait and see." In the morning's paper I read: "An authorised messenger from President Lincoln informed Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard, that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter peaceably, or *otherwise, by force.* This was the 8th of April, at Charleston, the day following your last assurance, and is the evidence of the full faith I was invited to wait *for* and *see.* In the same paper, I read that intercepted despatches disclosed the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Major Anderson, on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the fort by force, and that this plan had been adopted by the Washington Government, and was in process of execution. My recollection of the date of Mr. Fox's visit carries it to a day in March. I learn he is a near connection of a member of the Cabinet. My connection with the Commissioners and yourself was superinduced by a conversation with Justice Nelson. He informed me of your strong dispositions in favor of peace, and that you were oppressed with a demand of the Commissioners of the Confederate States for a reply to their first letter, and that you desired to avoid it, if possible, at that time. I told him I might, perhaps, be of some service in arranging the difficulty. I came to your office entirely at his request, and without the knowledge of either of the Commissioners. Your depression was obvious to both Judge Nelson and myself. I was gratified at the character of the counsels you were desirous of pursuing, and much impressed with your observation that a civil war might be prevented by the success of my mediation. You read a letter of Mr. Weed, to show how irksome and responsible the withdrawal of troops from Sumter was. A portion of my communication to Judge Cawford on the 15th of March was founded upon these remarks, and the pledge to evacuate Fort Sumter is less forcible than the words you employed. Those words were: "Before this letter reaches you (a proposed letter by me to President Davis,) Sumter will have been evacuated."

The Commissioners who received those communications conclude they have been abused and overreached. The Montgomery Government hold the same opinion. The Commissioners have supposed that my communications were with you and upon the hypothesis prepared to arraign you before the country in connection with the President. I placed a peremptory prohibition upon this as being contrary to the terms of my communications with them. I pledged myself to them to communicate information upon what I considered as the best authority, and they were to confide in the ability of myself, aided by Judge Nelson, to determine upon the credibility of my informant.

I think no candid man who will read over what I have written, and consider for a moment what is going on at Sumter, but will agree that the equivocating conduct of the Administration as measured and interpreted in connection with these promises, is the proximate cause of the great calamity.

I have a profound conviction that the telegrams of the 8th of April of General Beauregard, and of the 10th of April of General Walker, the Secretary of War, can be referred to nothing else than their belief that there has been systematic duplicity practised on them through me. It is under an oppressive sense of the weight of the responsibility that I submit to you these things for your explanation. Very respectfully.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
Associate Justice of the Supreme C. U. S.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Despatches to L. P. Walker, Secretary of War.

An authorized message from President Lincoln just informed Governor Pickens and myself that provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter peaceably or otherwise by force.

Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard:

If you have no doubt as to the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine to reduce it.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1861.—Sir: I enclose you a letter corresponding very nearly with one I addressed to you one week ago (13th April), to which I have not had any reply. The letter is simply one of enquiry in reference to facts concerning which I think I am entitled to an explanation. I have not adopted any opinion in reference to them which may not be modified by explanation, nor have I affirmed in that letter, nor do I in this, any conclusion of my own unfavorable to your integrity in the whole transaction.

All that I have said, and mean to say, is that an an explanation is due from you to myself. I will not say what I shall do in case this request is not complied with, but I am justified in saying that I shall feel at liberty to place these letters before any person who is entitled to ask an explanation of myself.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
Associate Justice of the
Supreme Court of the U. S.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

No reply has been made to this letter.

April 24, 1861.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 7, 1861.

Sir: I submit to you two letters that were addressed by me to the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, that contain an explanation of the nature and result of an intervention by me in the intercourse of the commissioners of the Confederate States with that officer. I considered that I could perform no duty in which the entire American people, whether of the Federal Union or of the Confederate States, were more interested than that of promoting the counsels and the policy that had for their object the preservation of peace. This motive dictated my intervention. Besides the interview referred to in these letters, I informed the Assistant Secretary of State of the United States (not being able to see the Secretary), on the 11th April ult., of the existence of a telegram of that date from Gen. Beauregard to the Commissioners, in which he informed the Commissioners that he had demanded the evacuation of Sumter, and, if refused, he would proceed to reduce it. On the same day I had been told that President Lincoln had said that none of the vessels sent to Charleston were war-vessels, and that force was not to be used in the attempt to supply the fort. I had no means of testing the accuracy of this information, but offered that if the information was accurate, I would send a telegram to the authorities at Charleston, and that it might prevent the disastrous consequences of a collision at that Fort between the opposing forces. It was the last effort that I could make to avert the calamities of war. The Assistant Secretary promised to give the matter attention, but I had no other intercourse with him or any other person on the subject, nor have I had any reply to the letters submitted to you.

Very respectfully,
JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

Gen. Davis, Pres't of the Confederate States.

Mr. Russell in Mobile.—MOBILE, May 13.—W. H. Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, visited Forts Morgan and Gaines to-day. He was accompanied by several prominent citizens.

Mr. Russell made several important suggestions to Col. Hardee, regarding the fortifications, gathered from his experience in the Crimea, and seemed well pleased with Hardee's command. He says Col. Hardee is every inch a soldier.

Arrival of the Arago.—NEW YORK, May 14—(Midnight).—The steamer Arago has arrived from Liverpool. Amongst her passengers are Jerome Bonaparte and ex-Ministers Dallas and Faulkner.

Vessels in Port.—A total of 59 vessels have arrived at the South Brooklyn wharf during the present month. They are mostly from the West Indies with sugar and molasses. A few cargoes of naval stores from Wilmington, N. C., are among the number.—*Journal of Commerce, 15th.*

"Things are Working."—The New York Journal of Commerce of Tuesday, has in its advertising columns, twenty-nine ships for sale, and forty others for rent.

The Northern ship-owners have already found out that Lincoln's blockade will not pay.

Military Caps.—Miss Sallie Pool, of this place, is manufacturing Military and Citizen Caps of a very handsome style. The Home Guard, the Rowan Artillery and Mr. Fisher's Regiment, will all be furnished with caps manufactured by ladies of this place. They are made almost entirely of goods manufactured in the State. If we had been raising an army to oppose a foreign enemy, we would have sent to New York for caps, supposing it impossible to have them made here in time. But now that our ladies have got their hands into the work, it is found to be easy to supply ourselves. The Caps are well made and furnished at a low rate. Orders sent to J. H. Ennis or to Miss Sallie Pool, will receive early attention.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The blockade, says the Richmond Dispatch, which Lincoln intends for our injury, is working in exactly the opposite direction. We have heard of no less than four important branches of manufacture, (two of them indispensable in time of war,) which this blockade has taught us to produce ourselves. One of these is manufactured at less than half the price of the Northern article, and is better in every respect. The truth is if he will only continue his blockade long enough he will prove the most efficient ally of Southern manufacturing independence that we could possibly command.—*Richmond Whig.*

Great Bargains!

JUST received one of the largest and cheapest assortments of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

500 pieces of Calicoes,

warranted fast colors, at 10 cts. per yard, usually sold from 12½ to 15 cts.

250 pieces Colored Muslins and Lawns,

fast colors, at 12½ cts. per yard, usually sold from 15 to 20 cts.

100 pieces Debeges,

at 10 and 12½ cts. per yard, usually sold at 20 and 25 cts.

Plain, Black and Brocaded Silks; Plain and fig'd Challies; Plain and Figured Bareges; Crepe Moretts; Lustrals; Brochet Poplins; Lustre Francais Brochet; Figured Debeges; Brocade Argantines; Grenadines; Poil De Nord; Ottoman Lawns; Organdies; Ginghams; White Goods, Embroideries, Hosieries, &c. &c.

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Silk Mantles, Dusters, Barege Bournos, Seville Wrappers, Chantille Points, Mohair Points, Lace Points, Double Flounced Points, Crepe Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Stella Shawls, &c., &c. &c., &c.

☞ Ladies are very respectfully invited to call and make their selections and get the BARGAINS, at

GEORGE BRANDT'S EMPORIUM of FASHION,
14 Hay St., Fayetteville.

April 3. 10-itf

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1861 871lypd

ITEMS OF WAR NEWS.

For Harper's Ferry.—We learn that Major W. H. C. Whiting, of the C. S. A., who has been Acting Inspector Gen'l of the State of North Carolina since the commencement of the present difficulties, has been ordered to Harper's Ferry. We rather think that there is work about. Maj. Whiting leaves this afternoon. Captain Childs will probably be ordered to the same point. Maj. Whiting is known as an engineer officer of high standing. Captain Childs had secured the confidence and respect of all the officers and men at the Forts here.

Wilmington Journal.

WHEELING, Va., May 16, 1861.—The culverts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bridge near Harper's Ferry, have been blown up.

Adjournment of the Maryland Legislature.—BALTIMORE, May 15.—The Maryland Legislature adjourned yesterday, after passing resolutions appointing a committee of four to wait upon Lincoln, and a similar one to wait upon President Davis, to obtain a cessation of hostilities until the meeting of the Federal Congress.

Arrest of Ross Winans.—BALTIMORE, May 15.—Ross Winans was arrested to-day, on the charge of selling a steam gun to Virginia.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—Ross Winans, arrested by officers of the Administration, has been released.

ALEXANDRIA, May 16.—The collectors of the Customs in North Carolina and Virginia have ceased to make returns to the Department at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Many of the troops here refuse to take the test oath on account of the municipal authorities of their homes refusing to furnish sustenance to their families.

Shipment from Fortress Monroe.—NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamer Bowman arrived here today from Fortress Monroe, with the women and children of the garrison there—an attack being considered not improbable.

Invasion of Hamption.—The Norfolk Herald learns that additional operations have been entered upon by the Federal Forces at Fort Monroe, embracing the seizure of the farms of Jos. Segar, Judge Clopton, and indeed all the territory constituting the peninsula between Hampton and Mill Creeks. It is said, further, that they have been making surveys preparatory to the erection of outworks. A portion of the farms will probably be appropriated to the accommodation of horses, mules and cattle required for the use of the garrison.

A Lieutenant of the Alabama Regiment at Norfolk, was killed by a sentinel on Sunday night. He refused to give the countersign. The sentinel is exhonerated from blame as he only obeyed orders.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Orders have been given that no freight be sent by the Adams Express Company South of Washington City.

The Richmond Despatch says that the advance guard of the Texan Rangers has arrived in that City. They are really formidable, armed and practiced as they are. Among the arms carried by each Ranger is an "eight-pound bowie knife, keen as a razor on both sides, wielded by hands which use it with the most extraordinary strength and agility." They want to take a slight chance at "wiping out" some of the fancy Zouaves.

A Fort Sumter Officer Resigns.—Lieut. Richard K. Meade, late of the United States Army, and on duty at Fort Sumter during its siege by the South Carolina troops, has resigned his position, and returned to his native State, Virginia.

WHEELING, VA., May 15.—A resolution has passed the Convention sitting here, condemning the ordinance of secession; also providing for a Convention to be held on the 11th of June, to be composed of counties favoring a separation of the State. After the adoption of the above the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

From Montgomery.—MONTGOMERY, May 14—In Congress to-day Thomas R. R. Cobb, of Georgia, introduced a resolution requesting the President to issue his proclamation appointing a day of fasting and prayer, in the observance of which all are invited to join who recognize our dependence upon God. Adopted unanimously.

Senator Clingman presented to Congress resolutions of the North Carolina Legislature, authorizing the Governor to use all the power of the State for the protection of the honor of the State. It was ordered to be spread upon the journal.

Congress, in secret session this morning, discussed the bill for paying the members' mileage, etc.

Public Feeling in Kentucky.—The Louisville Courier of the 6th inst., says that public meetings have been held throughout the interior of the State, and by each of which strong Southern resolutions were adopted, in almost every case without one dissenting voice.

Later from St. Louis.—[illegible] left St. Louis on Saturday [illegible] sentiment is on the wane [illegible] that some of the strongest [illegible] determined to resist the Lincoln [illegible] the State will certainly pass out of the Union.

CROCKERY

W. N. Tillinghast

Has received his IMPORTATION for the Trade.

The Spring

Making the largest and best assortment ever had. He will offer these Goods as cheap as can be brought from the North at present cost of Exchange.

☞ *Customers will please buy early, as to give time enough to pack well.*

March 13, 1861.

Southern Piano Manufactory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!

THOSE who wish to purchase a PIANO, would do well to give

CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction, have been sold, and are considered one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that combine all the late improvements in the ART OF SOUNDING BOARD, which are full and melodious. All our Pianos are warranted for five years, with the privilege within six months after the sale—satisfaction; [illegible] guarantee to take from us, a satisfactory delivery of our Pianos responsibilities. Therefore, those who RUN NO RISK.

A large number of our Pianos have been sold in State and elsewhere. We name a few purchased of us, to whom we can refer:

Geo. Houston, Esq., Miles Costin, Esq., Wright, Esq., Wilmington; Mrs. [illegible] Esq., E. J. Lilly, Esq., Fayetteville; Draughon, Luke A. Powell, Esq., Hicks, Esq., Dr. Jos. Blount, Dr. [illegible] Esq., Kenansville. Also, Ex-Governor Co.; Dr. G. C. Marchant, Currituck Co., Esq., Pasquotank Co.; and many others.

Old Pianos will be taken in exchange for new ones. We sell for cash or approved paper and twelve months.

All orders sent to our address will be promptly attended to.

Address

J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers,
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore
24-itf

June 6, 1860.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1861.

MILITARY.—Three companies of the 1st North Carolina Regiment left Raleigh on Saturday last for Richmond. They were, the Lafayette Company of this town, the Southern Stars from Lincoln county, and the Independent Company of this town, (which has been assigned to that Regiment in place of a Company not yet sufficiently equipped.) The remaining seven companies will leave Raleigh to-morrow. Their destination beyond Richmond is not known, but supposed to be either Harper's Ferry or Norfolk. The hearts of thousands here will follow them wherever they go, and the prayers of thousands be daily offered up for their welfare.

COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS.—We learn that at a meeting of the Magistrates of this County, held at the Court House on Saturday last, (having before them the act of Assembly authorising the Courts to appropriate money, &c. to the families of indigent volunteers,) they affirmed the proceedings here on the 29th of April, appropriating $24,000 to that object and the equipping of volunteers.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—A long letter (for which we regret we have not room,) informs us that at a meeting in Rockingham on the 13th inst., some four or five hundred persons, including ladies, were present. Speeches were made by Gen. Trollinger and Col. J. W. Cameron, when about fifty volunteers enrolled themselves. Louis H. Webb was elected Captain; Thos. A. Covington 1st Lieut., John W. Cole 2d, Benj. H. Covington 3d; W. C. Covington Orderly Sergeant, A. T. Cole 2d Sergeant and Jas. W. Kennedy 3d.

A company of 67, consisting of gentlemen mostly over 45, was also organized, Jas. P. Leak Captain, John C. Knight 1st Lieut., John Shortridge 2d, Col. J. W. Cameron 3d, and John D. Shaw Orderly Sergeant.

Over $4000 was subscribed on the spot for equipping the volunteers.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—The volunteer company in this small county numbers about 100.

STANLY COUNTY.—We learn from the Wadesborough Argus that at a meeting at Albermarle on the 5th inst. over 100 volunteers were enrolled "As an instance (says the Argus) of the unanimity of feeling and enthusiasm of the people, an old gentleman, over seventy years of age, Mr. Levi Shankle, went up to volunteer, but was told that he was too old and infirm—that he must stay at home and take care of the young and helpless, and let the young men fight the battles of their country. "Well," said the old man, "if you wont let me fight, (pulling out his pocket book,) perhaps you will let me support those who do. Here is fifty dollars. God bless you." Eight-hundred dollars were raised by individual subscription on the spot."

A sound Anson company (which the Argus says will soon number 100 men,) was organized at Wadesborough on Monday last, as follows:—

W. F. Harllee, Captain; W. D. Redfearn, First Lieut.; John M. Little, 2d do; James Crowder, 3d do; J. J. Roach, Ensign; F. Bennett, First Sergeant; C. L. Richardson, 2d; James Wright, 3d; W. Lowman, 4th; J. W. Bennett, Quarter Master; Alex. Duren, First Corporal; W. H. Allen, 2d; Sam'l Wright, 3d; W. Carpenter, 4th.

The Argus says that Col. J. C. Caraway will soon parade a hundred more. Hurrah for old Anson.

DUPLIN COUNTY.—The Wilmington Journal of Friday says that Captain C. B. Denson, of Duplin county, arrived here last evening in command of the Confederate Grays, a fine Volunteer Company numbering some 85 men, mostly natives of Duplin, Sampson and Wayne counties. The officers are C. B. Denson, Captain; R. P. James, 1st Lieut.; L. S. Hicks, 2nd Lieut.; L. W. Hodges, 3d Lieut.; J. B. Oliver, Orderly Sergeant.

ROWAN COUNTY.—The Watchman mentions still another Volunteer company in Rowan—the "Scotch-Ireland Grays," 75 or 80 in number, who were to elect their officers on Thursday last.

FORSYTH.—The two Companies are quartered among the citizens of Winston and Salem, drilling daily.

GREENE COUNTY.—A Company of 100 from Greene arrived at Goldsborough on Friday—making the fourth Company now encamped at the Fair Grounds there.

YANCEY COUNTY.—The Black Mountain Boys, from Yancey, 97 in number, reached Raleigh on Wednesday.

THE 2d REGIMENT.—Capt. Solomon Williams has been elected Colonel, Capt. Edward Cantwell Lieut. Colonel, and Capt. A. W. Burton Major, of this Regiment, now stationed at Weldon.

BOARD OF WAR.—Under the act creating this Board, Gov. Ellis has appointed Hon. Warren Winslow, Major J. A. J. Bradford, and Haywood W. Guion Esq. The first named is President, with the rank and pay of a Colonel in the Confederate Army.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Governor and Military Board have made the following appointments:

COLONELS: C. C. Tew, Gaston Meares and George B. Anderson.

LIEUT. COLONEL: W. P. Bynum.

MAJOR: John W. Woodfin.

COMMISSARY GENERAL: Wm. Johnston.

QUARTERMASTER AND PAYMASTER GENERAL: Hon. L. O'B. Branch.

ASSISTANT ADJ. GEN.: R. H. Riddick.

COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE: Daniel G. Fowle.

CAPTAINS: Peter Mallett, Geo. S. Lovejoy, T. S. Galloway, H. K. Burgwin, Jr., T. N. Crumpler, J. M. Miller, Geo. W. Hayes, Gabriel H. Hill, Alex. D. Moore, Thos. H. Brem.

SURGEONS: Peter E. Hines, John Johnson.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS: Joseph H. Baker, John G. Hardy, John F. Miller, Wm. S. Moody.

CHAPLAIN: Edwin A. Yates.

NAVY: Commander, W. T. Muse. Lieutenants, P. U. Murphy, W. N. E. Boudinot, Thos. M. Crosson, Wm. W. Roberts, David Coleman, Rob't C. Duval. Midshipman, W. T. Moore. Paymaster, John Johnson. Chief Engineer, J. W. Parkes. Naval Agents, Oliver S. Dewey, Marshall Parks. Surgeons, Edward Warren, Wyatt M. Brown.

THE INDIANS.—We thought it a queer story that we copied from the Petersburg Express about the Cherokee Indians said to be at Norfolk, but it was so positively asserted that we did not like to question it. The Wilmington Journal does express what we thought, as follows:

The Petersburg Express, on the authority of its Norfolk correspondent, say that there are three hundred [illegible] at that point, and that they come from the [illegible] of Cherokee, N. C., and under the skilful training [of] Gen. Jackson, a distinguished member of the [North] Carolina Senate from Cherokee, are now ready [for imm]ediate action. The only errors we find in the statement are, first that the Indians are not from [Chero]kee—second that they are not under the skilful [train]ing of Gen. Jackson, a member of the North Carolina Senate, and third, that we don't believe there is [one] of them down at Norfolk."

[PLEASE] CORRECT THAT!—Our friends of the Wadesborough Argus are not so much given to crediting the [Obser]ver as they might be, but in their last they have [credit]ed us with a paragraph which [appeared] in the [Wilm]ington Journal, complaining of the high prices [asked] for provisions in *that* town. As published in the [Argu]s it would appear that the dealers who were thus [specu]lating on the supposed necessities of the public were [in thi]s town. And this does great injustice to dealers [here], and so far as we know in all this region. We [have] not heard of any attempt at extortion here.

[N]EWSPAPER SUSPENSIONS.—We miss several of our [Nor]th Carolina exchange papers, which have been suspended or discontinued in consequence of Editors and [wor]kmen, one or other or both, having volunteered for [the] defence of their firesides against the threatened in[vas]ion. Among these are the Asheville Spectator, [wh]ose Editor, C. R. P. Byers, is in the camp at Statesville, and the Kinston American Advocate, the last [num]ber of which informs us that it will be suspended [whi]le the Editor, Walter Dunn, Jr., is away in the ar[my]. Both of these were strong Union papers until [Lin]coln decided that there was to be a union of *force*.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.

Anson.—Dr. A. Myers and J. A. Leak, without opposition.

Alamance.—Thos. Ruffin, Sr., and R. Y. McAden.

Bladen.—Thomas D. McDowell, by a large majority over George Cromartie.

Beaufort.—E. J. Warren and ——— Ellison.

Bertie.—James Bond and S P Spruill.

Chatham.—John Manning, L. J. Merritt and Jas. H. Headen. Poll: Manning 1037, Merritt 1033, Headen 971, J. J. Jackson 375, J. A. Moore 315, Daniel Hackney 299, N. Clegg 298, R. K. Smith 198.

Caswell.—Hon. Bedford Brown and Capt. John A. Graves. [Mr. Brown was not a candidate, but was spontaneously voted for.]

Cateret.—C. R. Thomas.

Chowan.—Dr. R. Dillard.

Craven.—George Green, John D. Whitford.

Davidson.—B. C. Douthitt, B. A. Kittrell.

Edgecombe.—George Howard and W. S. Battle.

Franklin.—William P. Williams.

Forsyth.—Rufus L. Patterson and Thomas J. Wilson. Wils n 988, Patterson 981, Masten 610, B lo 542.

Granville.—T. L. Hargrove, Hon. A. W. Venable and C. S. Royster. Poll: Hargrove 929, Venable 916, Royster 893, Hon. R. B. Gilliam 883, J. S. Amis 849, E. B. Lyon 688.

Gates.—Alfred Walton.

Greene.—W. A. Darden, Jr.

Hertford.—Kenneth Rayner.

Iredell.—Hon. Anderson Mitchell and Col. T. A. Allison.

Johnston.—C. B Sanders and W. A. Smith. Sanders 710, Smith 550, Nathan Williams 536, W. H. Watson 395.

Jones.—William Foy.

Lenoir.—John C. Washington, without opposition.

Nash.—Hon A S Arrington.

Onslow.—Dr. E. W. Ward.

Person.—John W Cuningham.

Pitt.—L. B. Sattherthwaite and Bryan Grimes.

Perquimans.—Joseph Cannon.

Pasquotank.—Dr. R. K. Speed.

Randolph.—Wm. J. Long, Alfred G. Foster.

Rockingham.—David S. Reid and Dr. E. T. Broadnax.

Richmond.—Walter F. Leak. Poll: Leak 267, A. S. McQueen 157, Col. Harrington 31.

Stokes.—Hon John Hill.

Wilkes.—Messrs. C lloway and Smith.

Warren.—W. N. Edwards and F. A. Thornton.

Wake County.—The vote was for Badger 1193, Mr. Battle 1192, Mr. Holden 1115, Mr. Mordecai 1110, Mr. Manly 1094, Mr. Bragg 1094.

Yadkin.—R. Y. Armfield.

POLL IN CUMBERLAND AND HARNETT.

	A. S. McNeill	David McNeill	Warren Winslow	R. P. Buxton	Wm. McL. McKay	Bart. Fuller
CUMBERLAND CO.						
Fayetteville	366	288	283	177	188	25
Rockfish	36	35	17	54	44	15
Gray's Creek	38	36	33	6	5	0
Carver's Creek	37	21	19	10	21	10
Lock's Creek	23	5	5	19	20	0
Flea Hill	26	17	8	25	31	2
Cedar Creek	28	2	2	27	26	1
Seventy-First	52	57	0	2	52	0
Quwhiffle	53	45	51	2	2	6
Black River	24	37	22	10	8	1
John Monroe's	41	14	13	16	24	20
Lafayette Co.	15	54	11	9	21	46
Ellis Guard	00	70	70	00	70	00
HARNETT CO.						
Neill's Creek	91	76	41	1	0	1
Grove	29	0	0	28	29	1
Averasborough	53	1	8	47	44	9
Stuart's Creek	26	11	13	15	13	1
Barbecue	75	3	0	67	70	10
Upper L. River	153	130	135	13	10	5
Buckhorn	33	26	53	2	00	00
	1199	928	784	530	687	153

SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that this Court was opened on Wednesday morning by Judge Saunders, and closed on Friday afternoon, having tried one State case and devoted ten minutes to the Equity Docket. The Civil Docket was not considered at all.

The State case was Hardy Barnes, of Robeson, for the murder of Aby Rhodes in June last. The prisoner was convicted, and was sentenced to be hanged on the 21st of June next.

THE RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.—The following article from a correspondent of the Salisbury Watchman gives a not less truthful than cheering view of our ability to sustain ourselves, in peace or war, with ports blockaded or open. And we predict that the present blockade will be of incalculable advantage to the South, by compelling us to do what we ought long since to have done without compulsion, set up for ourselves, and make a commercial independence, as well as a political independence, of our enemies of the North.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

Mr. Editor:—Since Lincoln's proclamation to blockade the Southern ports, there exists considerable anxiety about the resources of the Southern States. It is easy to relieve the minds of such, in regard to almost every thing that is required to carry on the war or to enable us to enjoy peace. Our mineral wealth is inexhaustible. Iron, copper and coal abound in nearly all the coast States. Vast quantities of salt are yielded by Arkansas, Kentucky, Virginia, Texas, Alabama, &c. Sugar is made in abundance in the South West. Vast lead mines are worked in Virginia and Missouri, and lead is found in Tennessee and South Carolina. As to the manufacture of gun powder, there is a vast supply of nitrous earth (from which we get saltpetre) in Virginia, Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee. Charcoal of course is always obtainable and sulphur is procured from its combinations with iron—the pyrites, sulphuret of iron, &c. Nearly all the useful minerals abound in various portions. The soil is adapted to the production of all that we need for food. We can raise the materials for manufactures, and the manufacturing capacity of some of the States is almost infinite. In truth you might wall in the Southern Confederacy from the rest of the world and (viewing it with the limits it will have in a few days) it could not only live but prosper. But such "walling in" will not be effectually attempted by armies, navies or any other earthly power.

A. W. M.

THE FANCY BRANCHES.—A member of the Anson Guards, writing from Raleigh to the Wadesborough Argus, says,—

"There is a great rush for appointments from the Governor to fancy branches of the service—for berths as aids, &c. In the medical department there are over eight hundred applications."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP ELLIS, Raleigh, N. C., May 17, 1861.

At a civil meeting of the LaFayette Light Infantry, held this day, it was unanimously

Resolved, that the sincere thanks of the Company be tendered to Capt. H. K. Burgwin Jr., for the admirable lessons in drill he has given the Company for many days past; and we hereby assure him that we fully appreciate his generous efforts for our instruction and improvement.

Resolved 2d, That the great kindness and consideration with which the officers and members of the company have been treated by Miss H. K. Burgwin, Miss Partridge, Mrs Colburn, Miss M. E. Stronach, Mrs P. M. Hale, Mrs L. D. Henry, Mrs Williams, and Messrs H. C. Ligon and Jeff. Utley, during our sojourn at this place, have conferred upon us lasting obligations, which are duly recognized but can never be discharged.

Resolved 3d, That to our townsmen and women, Col. Thos. Waddill, A. N. McDonald, Eph. Page, C. C. Barbee & Co., and Mrs Thomas McDaniel, we are indebted for many favors, received both before and since our departure from Fayetteville, and that the recollection thereof will long be cherished.

Resolved 4th, That these proceedings be sent to the Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer for publication, with the request that the N. C. Presbyterian copy.

G. B. ATKINS, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP ELLIS, Raleigh, May 17, 1861.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Sons: The subscribers beg leave to make their acknowledgments, through the Observer, to all those who have extended kindness to them during their encampment here—among whom are yourselves, Miss Mary Ann Potter, Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. D. McLaurin, Mrs. J. C. Blocker, Mrs. J. W. Powers, Mrs. M. S. Sherwood, Mrs. P. M. Hale, Mrs W. G. Matthews, Mr E. Page, Mr L. C. Lineberry, Mr A. N. McDonald, Col. Leete, of your place; and Mrs Babbett, Miss Partridge, and Mrs Burgwin of Raleigh.

Respectfully,

JOHN McRAE.
K. J. BRADDY.
T. R. WARDELL.
T. C. FULLER.
R. M. ORRELL.
Of Tent No. 14 L. F. L. I.

LAYING DOWN THE LAW.—The Wilmington Journal, in a pretty long article (which it proposes to continue) on the Convention to assemble to-day, has the following outgivings:—

"But shall this Convention, called under such auspices—under circumstances so imposing, charged with destinies so momentous, descend into a political debating shop? Shall aspirants for future political distinction be allowed to avail themselves of this opportunity to seize upon old or devise new political issues upon which to build up the edifice of their own future advancement or the advancement of their party or their section? We trust not. Would that we could add assurance, and be enabled to say that we *know* that no selfish or partizan measures or motives will be allowed to hold a place or exert an influence in the Convention to assemble next week at Raleigh. But we have no such assurance. Men are frail, and the delegates are men. Politicians are ambitious and manœuvring, and the delegates are mostly politicians with axes to grind. Mind, we do not use the accustomed slang and say "unprincipled politicians," and so on, but we do say that as men and politicians, they are frail and peculiarly liable to temptation; it is, therefore, desirable that they should act as keeping before them the prayer to be not led into temptation, but delivered from evil; and that to avoid this temptation they should confine themselves strictly to what they know to have been the purposes of their election—the severance of the State from the Northern Confederacy and her adhesion to the Southern Confederacy. So far as this is concerned, and thus far only, are we in a state of revolution. We are *not* in any revolutionary position towards our State authorities, nor do the emergencies of the times require the intervention of the body to meet in Raleigh next week, further than such intervention may be needed to adapt us to our new Confederate relations, and give effect to the ordinances establishing such new relations. The people of the State will keep a sharp watch upon their servants, and all domagogical attempts to introduce extraneous questions for political effect or for the promotion of personal ends or ambitions, will be sternly rebuked."

What all this means is more than we can imagine. What "State authorities" are they whom the Journal appears to think the Convention may endeavor to depose? for that seems to be its idea. And "The delegates are mostly politicians with axes to grind." We hope not—we believe not. If such is this Convention we may indeed despair of our country. For if ever there was a time which called upon the people to select patriots, and which called upon the men selected to *be* patriots, this is that time.

By the way, has not the act to define and punish treason, passed at the late Extra Session of the Legislature, made it treasonable for the Convention to change our present governmental relations? And also for any Postmaster to hold office under a commission from any authority but North Carolina? These absurd results appear to us to be manifest from the first section of the act, which, like every thing else at the Extra Session, we suppose was rushed through without due consideration. The following is that section:

AN ACT *to define and punish Treason against the State of North Carolina.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted &c.*, That treason shall consist only in levying war against this State, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; or in establishing, without the authority of the General Assembly, any Government within its limits separate from the existing government; or in holding or executing, in such usurped government, any office, or professing allegiance or fidelity thereto, or assisting the execution of the laws under color of authority from such usurped government; and such treason, if proved by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or by confession in open court, shall be punished with death.

On Saturday the Journal continues the subject, and proposes that a Lieutenant Governor shall be appointed to assist Gov. Ellis; that the Jewish disability to hold office be removed; and that ad valorem taxation of slaves *in regard to future debts and taxes*, is allowable. And it closes with the following appropriate suggestion:

"We beg respectfully to urge upon the powers that be at Raleigh—upon the Advisory board, upon any body and every body who may have anything to do with appointments connected with the military service of the State, to exercise the utmost care—to yield to no pressure—to look forward to no political, or personal or clique advantages, in the bestowal of offices. We neither know nor care what the influences at work may be, so they be rightly used, and they must be used with the highest discretion and disinterestedness, or the consequences will be, if not disastrous, certainly discouraging and injurious."

VERY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.—In the British House of Commons the Attorney General, the highest Law Officer of the Crown, has given the opinion that, in regard to the Montgomery Letters of Marque and Reprisal, the Southern Confederacy "*must be recognized as a belligerent.*" This does away, at once, with the Lincoln pretence that the privateers of the Southern Confederacy will be pirates, and liable to be hanged if caught.

The N. Y. Express considers this as preliminary to the recognition of the Confederate States as a *de facto* power. And adds,—

Two other significant facts are to be noted in this connexion

First.—The arrival, at this port, (in the Arago,) of a bearer of despatches for the Southern Confederacy—and

Second.—The ordering of a British Squadron to the Coast of the United States.

Momentous consequences hang upon these brief but important announcements, which but go to show that the near future is growing bigger and bigger with august events.

Besides the above and the evident leaning of the London Times, we see an extract from the London Morning Herald, the organ of the conservatives, which speaks of the relations between England and the United States as being more critical than at any time since the war of 1812, because of Lincoln's blockade. It says that England will not submit to the confiscation of enemy's goods wherever found, and of the ships that carry them, as Lincoln orders.

"As soon (says the Herald,) as fighting has begun in earnest and the smart raking schooners and well appointed steamers hailing from the cotton ports begin their depredations on American trade, not on the Atlantic seabord only, but in Europe, not a single American ship-of-war will be employed in blockade. American privateers, following the example of British ships of war in times gone by, will command the ocean and prevent a single bale of cotton from reaching England, unless British ships of war are employed to put them down. To put down federal privateers would, we need scarcely say, be an act of war against the federal government; *but not to do so threatens an alternative still more disastrous than even such a war. If cotton is not to be got by fair means we must not scruple to use foul means, or the daily bread of four or five millions of the working population will be at once stopped.* * * * To blockade the cotton ports is to destroy the British cotton trade, to involve, not in remote, *but in immediate destitution, several millions of the British people.*"

THE WAR MATERIAL.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, which is beginning slowly to manifest some of that spirit of justice to the South out of which it was so terribly frightened by a mob some three or four weeks ago, cautions Southern people against making the egregious mistake of supposing that any considerable portion of the N. Y. volunteers are loafers, vagabonds, and the scum of society. It says that these worthless classes very rarely enlist; that they will go to jail cheerfully, but have no stomach for the hardships of the camp or the dangers of war; and that the volunteers are principally mechancis and laboring men, and generally intelligent, healthy and of good habits; that "On the field of battle, if not before, those Southern people who underrate the valor, physical strength, and various noble qualities of the New York volunteers, will find themselves greatly mistaken. Equally mistaken are many of our Northern people, as to the fighting powers of the Southern troops. It will be safer for both sides not to despise their enemy."

This may all be true, but the contrary accounts published at the South have all come from Northern papers. There is wisdom, however, in the Journal's closing remark, that "it will be safer for both sides not to despise their enemy."

STOCKS.—North Carolina bonds at New York 54; Virginia 44½; Tennessee 42½; Missouri 37½. U. S. 87½.

FAITHLESSNESS OF THE LINCOLN ADMINISTRATION.—We call attention to the remarkable revelations of the Hon. John A. Campbell, late Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, exposing the duplicity of the Administration of Lincoln in regard to Fort Sumter. It will be seen that whilst all assurances of determination to evacuate Sumter were made, the Administration was secretly taking steps to provision and hold it, and that Judge Campbell made so strong a case of want of honor and good faith that Seward never even attempted to explain away or contradict it.

It seems to us that this disclosure must have a material effect upon the public mind, in Europe, if not in this country.

It has for some time past been within our knowledge, that similar assurances of evacuating both Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens were given by members of the Cabinet to a number of prominent men (then Union men but now heartily in favor of dissolution) in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, &c. This deliberate fraud was practiced upon men who favored Peace and Union; and no excuse for it has ever been vouchsafed to them or to the public. The circumstances leave no doubt now, that the bad men who rule the country meant war from the first, spite of all Seward's and Lincoln's assurances to the contrary; and that the vessels were sent to Charleston, not to provision Sumter or to help it defend itself—they did neither the one nor the other—but to provoke the attack which the bad faith of the Administration made almost certain. The development of these facts puts a different face on the attack upon Sumter, which at the time, with the imperfect information then at hand, we condemned and deplored, as did all others then hopeful of preserving the Union.

There is nothing left but to fight such faithless creatures—to resist them to the death.

LINCOLN'S TROOPS AT BALTIMORE.—On the 13th a large body of troops were transported from the Relay House to Baltimore, where they encamped, evidently for a permanent location. Others arrived on the following day, and they have taken possession of the commanding heights around Baltimore. Maryland is "subjugated," for the present at least. We shall see how long she will enjoy that sort of "free government."

Gen. Butler, in command of these U. S. troops, is ruling it with a high hand, seizing private property, entering private buildings, arresting private individuals without a warrant as required by the constitution, &c. He entered a private warehouse and took 2000 muskets and 4000 pikes. Maryland is as thoroughly under military despotism and surveillance as any despot in Europe could desire for a revolted province.

So also in St. Louis, Missouri, Gen. Harney's acts are in entire accord with Butler's; and both utterly ignore any constitutional or personal rights of the people or the State.

A GOVERNOR IN A FIX.—Gov. Hicks of Maryland having denied peremptorily in a message to the Legislature that he had ordered the railroad bridges to be destroyed on the day of the conflict in Baltimore, the Mayor of the city, the chief of police, and other persons present at the time, positively assert that he did give the order. The Governor was then a Marylander. He is now a Lincoln man.

CITIZENS OR SUBJECTS.—The N. Y. World, a warm advocate of the Lincoln government and the war upon the South, relates some recent remarks of Lincoln's Secretary of War Mr. Cameron, as follows:—

It might as well be understood, said Mr. Cameron, that the administration hoped that Maryland would appreciate her position, and remain true to the flag of the country. But they must not deceive themselves, nor allow themselves to be deceived by others; if they fail in their allegiance the government has no alternative—"*they must be either citizens or subjects.*"

We hope that the people of Maryland will be neither the one nor the other; but whatever they may be, the Southern people do not mean to be "subjects."

THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.—It will be remembered that at the late session of the U. S. Congress an amendment was submitted to the States, providing that "no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

The Legislature of Maryland, just adjourned, ratified this amendment, 85 votes to 8. It requires to be ratified by three-fourths of the States before it can become a part of the constitution. The National Intelligencer calls attention to the fact, "that, notwithstanding several other Legislatures of the Southern States have been in session since the passage of the above joint resolution, not one of them has taken the least notice of it."

Why should they? They are not, and never can be, States of the United States. If conquered, they will be mere provinces. But if, with the blessing of God, they maintain their independence, as they hope to do, they have no right to prescribe an amendment to the constitution of a country of which they form no part. In neither case, therefore, have they any thing to do with this amendment.

A BLOOD-THIRSTY OLD SAVAGE.—Webb, Editor of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, (whose chief exploits consist in having accepted a bribe of $52,000 from the old U. S. Bank, and running from "a mahogony stock pistol" pointed towards him by Duff Green,) says that—

"The duty of the ensuing Congress is easily defined, and can be very rapidly discharged. *It consists in doing precisely what the Executive may ask of them, and nothing more.* In the interim between this and the 4th of July, the President should have matured the necessary bills to carry into effect his determination to put down the existing rebellion, and they should consist as follows:

A bill to authorize the necessary loans.

A bill to increase the Army.

A bill to increase the Navy.

A bill to authorize the calling into service the necessary number of volunteers, &c., &c., &c.

A bill defining more accurately Treason against the United States, and punishing with death every *attempt* to give aid or comfort to the Enemy.

A bill making it obligatory on the part of every commander of a U. S. vessel, or vessel in the employ of the U. S., upon the capture of Privateers fitted out by the Rebel Government, to hang all on board as Pirates, within an hour after such capture, and without trial,—the Pirate's papers to afford all the testimony required for the execution of Captain and crew.

"Such other bills having special relation to putting down the rebellion, as the Executive and his constitutional advisers may deem expedient."

This is the Northern idea of a free representative government! But Webb adds,—

"And whoever, in Congress or elsewhere, proposes any change in the Constitution, or any concessions to the Rebel States, or any compromise upon the question of slavery; or who desires and offers for consideration, any *project* to get rid of this civil war, except by augmentation of the Army and Navy and the strengthening of the hands of the Executive, is at heart, as much a Traitor to the Union, as is Jeff. Davis and his associate Rebels."

To which the Journal of Commerce replies, (referring to Webb's denunciation of Maj. Anderson as a traitor,)—

It will be fortunate for the editor of the Courier if Congress does not include in the list of subjects for the halter, those persons who have wantonly accused the loyal and brave-hearted defenders of the country with being *traitors*, while risking their lives in a gallant struggle to defend the national flag. He should beware, lest "they that take the sword shall perish with the sword."

A MONOPOLY OF LYING.—The Lincoln administration has interdicted the exportation to any of the "insurrectionary States" of any sort of material for making or working telegraphic lines. They mean to secure to themselves the exclusive use of this great instrument of falsehood. It is doubtful whether they are not again benefitting the South; for if we will have the telegraph, with all its abuses, let us learn to make it and work it for ourselves.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

ALEXANDRIA, May 17.—The picket guard was driven in last night by the Administration forces.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—It is supposed that the New York Seventh Regiment will return next week. The Administration has accepted three Kansas Regiments.

Eighteen privates, of the New York Fifth Regiment, were drummed out yesterday because they refused to take the oath.

A large number of additional tooops is collected here. Orders were issued that the rapid firing of three guns and the ringing of bells in the night will be the signal for the encamped regiments to march to the city.

The long bridge as far as the north end of the draw, is occupied by Federal troops to-night.

Gov. Hicks has issued a proclamation calling out four regiments of volunteers for the U. S. service. He states that he has the written assurance of the Secretary of War that they shall be detailed to serve only in Maryland, or for the defence of the capital.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Ex-Governor Reeder, of Kansas notoriety, has been appointed Brigadier General. Col. McDowell has been promoted to Brigadier General.

Travel is now open to all points North and West of Washington.

HARPER'S FERRY, May 17.—An attack is daily expected. Virginians are arriving in numbers. Every measure of defence has been availed of.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 14.—It is understood here, that Governors Curtin and Dennison have pledged the Union men of Western Virginia the support of all the forces of Pennsylvania and Ohio, to protect them against the home secessionists and Eastern Virginia. Indiana and Illinois have pledged the Union men of Kentucky and Missouri the same way.

The Governors of all the free states from Pennsylvania Westward have obtained a pledge from President Lincoln that *no compromise or cessation of the war shall take place until the National Flag floats over all the National Property.*

Great complaints are made by officers here from Camp Chambersburg, about the scantiness and bad quality of the commissariat there.

TENNESSEE.—Senator Andrew Johnson was not allowed to speak at Knoxville on the 8th inst.

BOSTON, May 17.—Ex-President Pierce is out with a letter in the Post in favor of a peaceful separation. He denies having used the language attributed to him in favor of coercion.

MONTGOMERY, May 15.—I think that the loan bill, authorizing $50,000,000 to be raised by bonds or Treasury notes, will probably be passed to-day. No direct tax will be laid at this session, for want of the necessary information regarding the value of property in the different States. It is probable that a very satisfactory tariff will be passed by Congress to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—It is estimated that over 10,000 persons left the city yesterday. A perfect panic is raging in some quarters, almost entire streets being deserted.

The Pennsylvania soldier who was convicted of an assault with intent to commit a rape upon the person of a respectable married woman living near the military encampment at Perryville, has been sentenced by the commandant, to *seven* days' imprisonment. This is deemed sufficient punishment for such a crime when the victim of the outrage was the honest wife of a worthy citizen of Maryland—*Baltimore South.*

The "Kentucky Regiments," enlisted to sustain Lincoln, about which the Northern papers rant so fiercely, it seems were mostly raised in Cincinnati, and are, to all intents and purposes, Ohio troops.

In reply to a question, Mr. Allen, the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Indiana Legislature, said:

"Individuals in Kentucky, on their own responsibility, had raised those troops. In the two regiments tendered to the General Government, nineteen out of every twenty were citizens of Cincinnati. A responsible gentleman, Mr. Richard Corwine, of Cincinnati, had so informed him, stating the fact upon his own personal knowledge."

Gen. Scott's Nephews.—In one of the Mississippi companes, encamped near Lynchburg, are two nephews of Gen. Winfield Scott,—the sons of a widowed sister, who has resided in Mississippi for a number of years.

SOMEWHAT COSTLY.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce gives a list of 67 vessels hired by the United States for transports, at from $100 to $600 each per day, besides the cost of feeding hands, &c. &c., which is put down at about $13,000 a week.

COAL.—The Lincoln administration has forbidden any kind of coal to be sent to the "insurrectionary States." Good again. We have plenty of coal and wood in the South, and now we shall doubtless go to work to develop and use them.

THE HON. A. H. H. STUART.—This distinguished Virginia gentleman, Mr. Fillmore's Secretary of the Interior, an old Whig and Union man, writes to the Staunton Spectator as follows:—

"In my judgment, it is the duty of all good citizens to stand by the action of the State. It is no time for crimination or recrimination. We cannot stop now to enquire who brought the troubles upon us, or why. It is enough to know that they are on us, and we must meet them like men. We must stand shoulder to shoulder. Our State is threatened with invasion, and we must repel it as best we can."

"The only way to preserve peace is to present a united front. If we show divisions among ourselves, the enemy will be enouraged by them, and may make them the pretext for sending armies into our borders for the purpose of sustaining the hands of the disaffected. Our true policy, then, is to stand together as one man in the hour of danger, and leave our family feuds to be adjusted after the contest is over."

Sheep-Raising.—A gentleman, who has looked into Southern resources with reference to our complete and everlasting independence, reports only one item in which we are deficient. We can make corn and wheat and meal and cotton enough to feed and clothe ten times our population; but we are short of sheep. This deficiency can be almost entirely supplied in a single season. By not killing the lambs this spring the number of sheep can be nearly doubled at once. We hope our people will not neglect so important a matter. Better not taste lamb for years to come than ever again be dependent on the Yankees for anything great or small.

Richmond Whig.

Two States in Chains.—We published yesterday the substance of a Proclamation by Gen. Harney, to the effect that he should disregard the laws and constituted authorities of the State of Missouri, and maintain the supremacy of the military despotism. To-day, we publish the Proclamation of another military chieftain, announcing the substantial subjugation of the heretofore free and sovereign Commonwealth of Maryland. In neither case is it pretended that the military is introduced in pursuance of the popular wish. On the contrary, it is confessed, that in both States, an overwhelming foreign and hostile force was necessary to coerce the people into submission or acquiescence to an odious government.

We have no heart to comment on the humiliating spectacle. But the brave and patriotic men who compose those States still live and breathe and glow with rage and *bide their time.*—*Richmond Whig.*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We see by the Annual Catalogue, which a friend has sent us, that there are 87 names in the Senior Class; but we suppose that the number who will be graduated at the Commencement on the 1st Thursday in June will be much less than 87—the war and other causes having called off some of them.

Of the whole number of 376 students during the year, 221 are of North Carolina, 26 of Mississippi, 26 of Tennessee, 22 of Louisiana, 19 of Alabama, 17 of Georgia, 15 of South Carolina, 10 of Texas, 5 of Florida, 4 of Virginia, 3 of Arkansas, 2 of Missouri, 2 of New Mexico, 1 each of California, Iowa, Kentucky and Ohio.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Isaac Williams Esq., on the 12th inst., by Jesse Muse Esq., Mr. DUMAS STUTTS to Miss MASORI MELTON; all of Moore county, N. C. Standard and Spirit of the Age please copy.

In Columbus county, N. C., on Thursday evening, May 2d, by R. D. Sessions, Esq., Dr. D. M. HOBBS, to Miss MARY C. PATE, daughter of E. J. Pate, Esq.

DIED,

In this County, on the 28th April, Mrs. MOURNING SCULL, formerly widow of Arthur Graham, who was private in the revolutionary war, aged 97 years.

On the 10th instant, at Lilesville, Mr. ELIJAH LILES, aged 86 years.

☞ Single copies of the Observer can be procured by non-subscribers, at the Bookstore. Price 5 cents.

☞ **Owing to our being short of hands, all matter intended for Monday's paper must be handed in either on Saturday or *very early* on Monday morning.**

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"THE SCOTCH BOYS."

A COMPANY OF LOWER RICHMOND VOLUNTEERS.

We boast not of greatness, or valor of arms,
We're far better versed in the tillage of farms—
But those who for pillage would enter our bow'rs,
May find us a band of invincible powers.
We'd be brothers in peace—but he who destroys,
Will meet with true foemen in the gallant 'Scotch Boys.'
Then high float our banner, and firm be our stand,
In defence of our int'rests and lov'd native land.

Our homes are delightful. Our State is our pride;
To defend them, we stand or we fall side by side;
Our sweethearts and sisters are fair as the rose,
Their hearts the pure gardens where innocence grows:
Ere the vandals one plant from these gardens shall take,
They must tear down old earth and heav'n's battlements
shake.
Ere our "beauty and booty" are made northern toys,
They must pass thro' those bulwarks—the *hearts* of the
"Boys!"

We stood long for Union! our loyalty true,
And so 'till this day, in all conscience might do,
But for the corruption in high places we found,
And the tyrannic fetters by which we were bound,
Like brave Wallace and Bruce, we'll ever now stand,
As rocks in the ocean, on a storm-beaten strand.
The wild waves may rage, and tempests may roar,
But our souls shall be firm in defence of our shore!

We seek not for plunder—we ask but our own;
We offer the olive, if they let us alone.
If they come, we will meet them as becometh the brave,
And give them among us a suitable grave.
Buoyed up by the justice that nerves the true arm,
We feel that our "Old State" shall meet with no harm.
We look to our God, and go forth to the field,
Determined to conquer—but never to yield!

ONE OF THE "BOYS."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 20.

BACON,	12 a 14	IRON—	
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	Ditto, wide	7 a 7½
Adamantine	25 a 30	American	5½ a 6
Sperm	45 a 55	English	4 a 4½
COFFEE—Rio	20 a 00	LARD,	12 a 14
Laguira	22 a 00	LEAD,	8½ a
Java	23 a 25	MOLASSES—	
COTTON—		Cuba	35 a 40
Fair to good	11 a 12	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	8½ a 10	OIL—Linseed	75 a 80
COTTON BAGGING—		Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Gunny	17 a 20	SALT—	
Dundee	17 a 20	Liv. Sack	2 00 a 2 25
COTTON YARN—		Alum	50 a 0 00
No. 5 to 10	90 a 1 00	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 10
DOMESTIC GOODS—		SHOT—	
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Com. pr. bag	2 00
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	Buck	2 12½
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
FLOUR—		P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
Family	7 75 a 8 00	N. C. Apple	60 a 0 65
Super.	7 50 a 7 75	Northern do.	50 a 0 60
Fine	7 25 a 7 50	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Scratched	7 00 a 7 25	Northern do.	35 a 40
GRAIN—		SUGARS—	
Corn	90 a 95	Loaf	15 a 16
Wheat	1 25 a 0 00	Crushed	15 a 16
Rye	1 25 a	Coffee	12½ a 15
Oats	50 a 60	Porto Rico	11 a 12½
Peas	1 00 a 1 20	New Orleans	10 a 12
FERTILIZERS.		TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, Peruvian,	$65 a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20
Swan Island,	$50	TURPENTINE—	
HIDES—Dry	10 a 12½	Yellow dip	1 10 a
Green	4 a 5	Virgin,	0 80 a
NAILS,	4½ a 5	Hard	35 a 00
		Spirits	27 a 30

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Receipts of produce continue light.

Flour—Declined 25 cts per bbl., good stock on hand.

Bacon and Lard—No material change in prices.

Corn—The market is well supplied with both country and boat; no change to note.

Spirits Turpentine—Unsteady prices, varying from 27 to 30.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—May 18, 1861.

No sales to report.

At New York, Southern Flour 5 75 to $6. Corn 48 to 58. Middling Upland Cotton 13⅞. Spirits Turpentine 75.

FAYETTEVILLE RECRUITING STATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will give Two Dollars, ($2 00) for any able bodied Recruit that is brought to me for enlistment.

By order of Brig. Gen. Holmes,
Lt. W. B. OCHILTREE, C. S. A.
May 8. Recruiting Officer.

Bank of Clarendon at
FAYTTEVILLE, May 20, 1861.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at their Banking House, on Thursday the 6th of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.
May 18. 23-t6J

BUTTON MANUFACTORY,
IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE are trying to perfect arrangements for manufacturing BUTTONS for Uniforms. As soon as any are made, due notice will be given.

O. S. BALDWIN, 38 Market St.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned not to trade for a NOTE made to Arch'd McLean, Cashier, negotiable and payable at the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear at Fayetteville, signed by Gilbert Patterson, Arch'd Patterson and Jas. C. McEachin, as said Note was lost or stolen from mail between Laurinburgh and Fayetteville.

GILBERT PATTERSON.
May 13. 23*3tpd

A Grand Villain.

A YANKEE BOOTMAKER, by the name of Henry T. Daggett, came from South Weymouth, Mass., since 1st of April 1861, to work at the shoe business in Fayetteville, N. C. He had been in my employment long enough for me to confide in him; so a lady friend of mine sent a fine Gold Watch and Chain by him to me, thinking it a safe chance. Being an abolitionist and swindler, he got scared at the secession cause in Fayetteville, pawned my Watch in Raleigh for the sum of $26, (worth $145.) I put this notice in, demanding my Watch from Adams' Express Co., on paying the redemption money. I also forbid the parties sending the Watch to him in Boston. I also truly hope that Messrs. C. C. Barbee & Co. and Mr. P. Shemwell of Fayetteville will not send his Trunk and Gold Watch they have, but give me a chance to pay the redemption money on said property, as he has injured me at least $150. I will take the articles and bind myself in presence of any respectable parties to send them to him when he sends me the money I pay to redeem them.

S. S. CARTER.
Cartersville, Chatham Co., March 11, 1861. 22-3t

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!
MERCHANT TAILORING
AND
Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT,
No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.
Dec'r 3, 1860. 75itf

FROM THE STANDARD.

IN SENATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THURSDAY, May 9, 1861.

The Senator from Guilford offered sundry resolutions passed by the citizens of Guilford, at Greensboro', on the 8th of May, expressive of their zeal in defence of the rights of the South, and of their pleasure in learning that Greensboro' would probably be one of the encampments for the volunteers of the South, and tendering to such volunteers a welcome among them, and a desire to make their stay among us as pleasant as possible.

After the reading of the resolutions, the Senator, (Gov. Morehead,) rose and said: That he offered these resolutions, coming from his constituents, with pleasure, as a manifestation of the hearty zeal with which the people of Guilford entered into the great Southern cause—the defence of their rights. The place selected was a good one—it was on soil that had been enriched by the best blood of the Revolution, shed in defence of their rights; surrounded as it was by seven counties, all of which were now turning out volunteers. It offered every facility to them to get readily to their encampment.

Mr. M. said the county of Randolph was one of those adjoining counties, whose people he knew well, and knew to be as good patriots as any land could produce. He was happy to see his friend, the Senator from Randolph, (Mr. Worth) in his seat, because he understood that a report had been extensively circulated prejudicial to the loyalty of the Senator and his constituents to the cause of the South.

Mr. M. said he had not hesitated to pronounce the report without any foundation. He had known the Senator from Randolph from his early boyhood, and a truer man and a sounder patriot he never knew—and he hoped the Senator would excuse him for thus publicly referring to him, because he thought it due to the cause in which we were all engaged, to let the world know that there was no disloyalty to the cause of the South, among the people of Randolph, or with the Senator himself, and he hoped the Senator would explain to the Senate the state of political feeling among his constituents.

This brought Mr. Worth to his feet, who said:

I am greatly obliged to the Senator from Guilford, not only for his voluntary endorsement for me in my absence, again repeated here in the presence of the Senate, in terms so flattering, but also for the opportunity thus presented to set myself right before the Senate and the country.

I was astonished and felt almost humiliated, on my arrival here this morning, to learn that the reports to which Gov. Morehead has referred, and others of kindred character, had obtained extensive currency here. The County Court of my county sits this week. I was absent from home for some days after the issuing of the Governor's proclamation convening this Assembly, and did not get home in time to put my business in proper shape for Court. I had been, as every body knows who is well acquainted with me, or with my course in the Senate, ultra in my opposition to what I deemed the extremists both of the North and the South. I had steadily and earnestly persevered in occupying a middle ground, which I conscientiously believed the best interests of the country required. I occupied it until I became satisfied that the altered condition of affairs left me no foothold on it. The only alternatives were to take sides with the North or the South. I could not hesitate in my selection. North Carolina is my birth-place—here live all my children—my brothers, and other near relatives. In North Carolina is all the property I possess. The occasion warrants me in saying that my immediate constituents have endorsed my political course with remarkable unanimity. No Senator here represents a more confiding constituency. I decided to go home, attend a little to my Court business, and address my constituents on the altered condition of our national affairs, and urge them to volunteer to resist the aggressions of Lincoln. In this course I thought I could better subserve the interests of the State than I could do in my seat here.

On Tuesday, I addressed at length an immense assemblage of my constituents, urging them to volunteer in the service of the State, and resist with united front. Other gentlemen addressed them, concurring in my views. Not a dissenting voice was heard. The Colonels of our two regiments appointed a very early day for the assembling of their men, and I expect Randolph to prove herself worthy of the eulogium bestowed on her by Gov. Morehead. I deem it undignified, and in bad taste, to detail the various reports and versions of remarks made by me, tending to cast obloquy upon me and my constituents. I will not get up any issue of veracity as to words or expressions I may have used in conversation with a personal friend. Some thoughtless or indiscreet expression may have escaped me. I appeal to my acts as the best exponent of my intentions, remarking only, that I have not, as reported, caused or tried to cause any flag of the United States to be put up in my county, nor has any body else done so, so far as I know, or have heard. The flag of the Southern Confederacy has been up some two weeks, on a high pole, near the Court House. I again thank the Senator from Guilford, for this opportunity to repel the injurious reports in circulation, while I was absent, and actually engaged in doing all I could for our common defence.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On the 29th of April, a portion of the citizens in the Military District commanded by Captain Abel Edwards, Chatham County, met at Cartersville and formed a Home Company for the protection of said District. The company now consists of about 125, composed mainly of persons who are excused from regular military service.

Col. J. H. Brooks was elected Captain of the company, George W. Goldston 1st Lieut.; John T. Brooks 2d Lieut.; Daniel Hackney 3d Lieut.; and William Rossou 4th Lieut. There were a number of rules and by-laws passed for the government of the company, the 9th and 10th of which are as follow:

"Whereas, we are now satisfied that the country is in a state of war, and our rights invaded; in imitation of our *fathers*, we hereby pledge our services, our fortunes, our honor, and our lives, for the protection of the religious and civil freedom of our native land."

"Each member of this company shall feel himself obligated to look to the interests of those who already have, or hereafter may, volunteer in defence of our rights and liberties, and especially to protect their wives and children."

Volunteer Companies.—The following are the companies encamped in and near Raleigh:

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

Ellis Light Artillery, Capt. S. D. Ramseur,	75
Rocky Mount Rifles, Capt. R. Lewis,	60
Enfield Blues, Capt. D B Bell,	80
Hornet's Nest Rifles, Capt. L S Williams,	93
Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, Major Wright Huske,	112
LaFayette Light Infantry, Capt. J B Starr,	108
Orange Light Infantry, Capt. R J Ashe,	81
Duplin Riflemen, Capt. Thos S Kenan,	105
Columbus Guards, Capt. J W Ellis,	80
Lumberton Guards, Capt. R M Norment,	86
Edgecombe Guards, Capt. Jno L Bridgers,	85
Charlotte Grays, Capt. E A Ross.	75
AT THE LEMAY HOUSE.	
Oak City Guards, Capt. G H Faribault,	75
AT THE R. & G. RAILROAD SHOPS.	
Leasburg Grays, Capt. J T Hambrick,	88
AT THE DEAF & DUMB ASYLUM.	
Milton Blues, Capt. James Mitchell,	84
AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH.	
Southern Stars, (Lincolnton,) Capt. W J Hoke,	106
AT THE BAPTIST GROVE.	
Burke Rifles, Capt. C M Avery,	100
Buncombe Rifles, Capt. W M McDowell,	100
AT THE WOOL FACTORY.	
Cleaveland Guards, Capt. A W Burton,	105
Randlesburg Rifles, Capt. A A Erwin,	70
AT NEIVILLE'S CHURCH.	
Catawba Rifles, Capt. T W Bradburn,	109

Some four or five companies have left this place for the rendezvous at Weldon, and others will perhaps leave this week. Other companies have also collected at Weldon, besides which there are troops at various points in the Western part of the State, also at Goldsboro' and other points in the East, besides those at the forts. There are many companies formed and not reported, and others still forming; but it is impossible to give anything like a correct statement of the number.

Raleigh Standard.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Later.—ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 14th.—The Parana, from Galway on the 7th inst., has arrived. Lord John Russell in the House on Monday, stated that the blockade of the Southern ports would be recognized when made effective.

In the British House of Commons Lord John Russel stated that a naval force had been sent to America to protect British vessels.

The Government thought the Southern Confederacy must be recognized as belligerents.

LIVERPOOL, May 7th.—Cotton closed firm, at an advance. Breadstuffs unsettled. Consols closed at 91¾ a 91¾.

THE STAY LAW.

An Act to provide against the sacrifice of property, and to suspend proceedings in certain cases:—

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That no execution of *fiere facias* or *venditioni exponas* founded upon a judgment in any suit or action for debts and demands due on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, covenants for the payment of money, judgments, accounts and all other contracts for money, demands or contracts for specific articles, other than those upon official bonds, or in favor of the State, or against non-residents, shall be issued, from the passage of this act, by any court of record or magistrate, for the sale of property until otherwise provided by law, nor shall there be any sales under deeds of trust or decrees, unless by the consent of parties interested until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 2. Where such executions have issued, and are now in the hands of officers, whether levied or not, the officer having such executions shall return the same to the magistrate or court from whence they issued, without further execution thereof, and executions upon the same judgments shall not issue again until the operation of this act ceases: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to discharge the lien which has already been acquired by the taking out such execution.

SEC. 3. There shall be no trials of any cases requiring the intervention of a jury, nor upon warrants before a justice of the peace in any suit or action for debts or demands due on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, covenants for the payment of money, judgments, accounts and all other contracts, for money demands or contracts for specific articles.

SEC. 4. This act shall not apply to liabilities upon the part of public officers, either to the State, counties, corporations or individuals; nor to State, county or corporation taxes, nor to debts hereafter contracted, nor to debts due the State, nor to debts due from non-residents, nor to the annual collection of interest: *Provided*, That no note, bill of acceptance, or other obligation, the consideration of which is any debt or obligation at present existing, shall be held or considered as a debt hereafter contracted.

SEC. 5. The interest which has accrued since the 1st day of January, A. D. 1860, or which may hereafter accrue upon any bond, or promissory note which was payable before the passage of this act, may be collected by action of debt or assumpsit, before any justice of the peace, if the amount of interest sued for be within his jurisdiction, and if not, then in the County or Superior Court: *Provided however*, That no warrant or suit shall be brought except for the interest for one year or more, (always making an even number,) by computing the time from the day when the interest upon such bond or promissory note began to accrue.

SEC. 6. That any person who is about to remove his property out of the State, without the consent of his creditors, shall not be entitled to the benefit of this act.

SEC. 7. That all mortgages and deeds in trust for the benefit of creditors, hereafter executed, whether registered or not, and all judgments confessed during the continuance of this act, shall be utterly void and of no effect.

SEC. 8. The time during which this law is in force shall not be computed in any case where the statute of limitations comes in question.

SEC. 9. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

AN ACT *to define and punish Treason against the State of North Carolina.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted &c.*, That treason shall consist only in levying war against this State, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; or in establishing, without the authority of the General Assembly, any Government within its limits separate from the existing government; or in holding or executing, in such usurped government, any office, or professing allegiance or fidelity thereto, or assisting the execution of the laws under color of authority from such usurped government; and such treason, if proved by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or by confession in open court, shall be punished with death.

SEC. 2. That, if any free person, knowing of any such treason, shall not, as soon as may be, give information thereof to the Governor of the State, or to some conservator of the peace, such person shall be punished by fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. That if any free person advise or conspire with a slave to rebel or to make insurrection in this State, or with any person to induce a slave to rebel or make insurrection, such person shall upon conviction suffer death, whether such rebellion or insurrection be made or not.

SEC. 4. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

AN ACT *for the benefit of Volunteers.*

Be it enacted, &c., That all persons engaged in the military service of the State, or any of the slaveholding States or Confederate States of America, as officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, or volunteers, after they shall have enrolled their names for the purpose of offering their services to the State, shall be privileged and exempt from arrest on civil process during the time they are engaged in active service, and for a reasonable time in going to and returning from their respective places of enlistment and rendezvous, *provided*, that wherever the statute of limitation was in question, the time embraced in this bill shall not be counted.

SEC. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Military Board.—We learn that Gov. Ellis has appointed Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, Hon. Warren Winslow and H. W. Guion, Esq., to constitute the Military Board of this State. These are good selections.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Mails.—The contractor for carrying the mail on the line from Cheraw to Salisbury, having abandoned the contract, the citizens of Wadesboro' have made arrangements to have a *daily* mail to and from Cheraw. To defray the expenses thereof, Mr. W. H. Patrick (who attends to the business for the citizens of this place, and of other places who wish accommodation,) will make the following charges to be paid in advance by the persons sending or receiving the same, viz:

On all letters sent from this Office,	5 cents each.
On all Letters received at this Office,	10 " "
On all Weekly newspapers received at this office,	10 per month.
On all Semi-weekly newspapers received at this Office.	15 " "
On all Tri-weekly newspapers received at this office,	20 " "
On all Daily newspapers received at this Office,	40 " "
On Monthly and Quarterly Periodicals,	5 " "

These amounts to be increased or reduced, at intervals of two weeks as necessity may require. Unless similar arrangements are made by citizens of other places, no papers or letters will be brought from Cheraw other than those directed to citizens of Wadesboro'. Arrangements may easily be made to have all mail matter for the county delivered daily in Wadesboro', via Cheraw. The above charges, be it remembered, are in addition to the three cents postage stamp.

Wadesboro' Argus.

Wheat.—We have cheering accounts of the wheat crop in this section and portions of the State further west. In Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba and Cleveland, we are assured the prospect never was better for a large crop of the best quality. The same may be said of this county. If Providence blesses the South with good crops this year, she will be able, not only to whip and subdue the vandals and vampires of the North, but support her own people in independence and comparative affluence. With plenty of bread and meat our people can get along very well if a ship never enters or leaves a southern port for the next two years.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Distinguished Arrivals.—The following distinguished citizens of North Carolina arrived in this city yesterday, by special train from Raleigh: Gov. Ellis, Col. Riddick, Assistant Adjutant General of the State; Cols. Hughes and Hammerkold, Aids to the Governor, Honorables L. O'B. Branch, Samuel J. Person, W. W. Avery, and Gen. M. W. Ransom. They took rooms at the Exchange Hotel.—*Rich. Whig, 18th.*

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

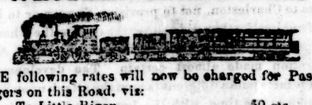
To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.

Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.



THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

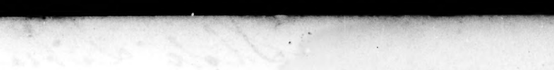
Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Nov. 19, 1860. 71tf

NEAREST AND QUICKEST

ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!



BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,

AT

Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Carpeting! Carpeting! Carpeting!

2500 YDS. CARPETING at No. 34, Hay St. All styles, all prices, all qualities. All will be offered low either by wholesale or retail. Also, 5-4 and 12-4 Crumb Cloths and Druggets.

J. K. KYLE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 13, 1860. 52tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale MATTRESSES of all kinds; also, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, and all kinds of Furniture, cheap for Cash, or in exchange for country produce. Person St., opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

M. CAGLE & BRO.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 1. 1-6m

TO THE FRIENDS OF HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE KINSTON

SHOE FACTORY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.

J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.

Kinston N. C., June 24, 1860. 39-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO.

Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

THE WELL KNOWN Wilmington Ice House,

Front & Dock Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN E. LIPPITT, PROPRIETOR.

I AM now supplied with a full stock of best quality FRESH POND ICE, free from SNOW and DIRT, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

ORDERS will receive prompt personal attention.

ICE well packed and forwarded with dispatch.

ICE will be delivered at Fayetteville or any point on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. Road, Wilmington and Weldon R. Road, for $1 50 per barrel.

ICE in bulk, hogsheads, casks and boxes, furnished at lowest rates.

TERMS CASH, which will be strictly adhered to.

Address orders to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.

April 1, 1861. 9-4m

LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me will please call and SETTLE, as I am now waiting for that business alone, and cannot afford to keep an office and wait long. Those that do not pay soon will find THEIR CLAIMS in train for collection, as I intend going West.

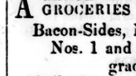
E. F. MOORE.

March 30, 1861. 9-tf

Col. John A. Rowland

is a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Robeson County.

April 1, 1861. 9-tc



We are authorized to announce DUGALD BLUE as a candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk of Bladen County, at the election in August next.

March 25. 8-tE

We are authorized to announce ANGUS D. BROWN as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Robeson county. Election in August next.

April 10, 1861. 12tE

FAYETTEVILLE

Female High School.

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,	20 00
" " Academic " " "	15 00
" " Primary " " "	12 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞One-half of Board and Tuition required in advance; the other half at the close of the Session.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—1st Quarter commences		1st October.
2d " "	"	10th December.
2d Session.—1st Quarter	"	20th February.
2d " "	"	1st May.
Vacation	"	10th July.

J. DeB. & T. C. HOOPER,
Associate Principals.

Dec'r 8, 1860. 77tf

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge.

DAVID McDUFFIE.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-1ypd

A. A. McKETHAN

WOULD inform his friends in North Carolina, and throughout the South, who wish to encourage Southern Industry, that he keeps constantly on hand, and is daily finishing, a large assortment of

VEHICLES

of every description, mostly light work, which are faithfully made by experienced workmen in each branch.

His work will compare favorably with any for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do all work in his line on as good terms as any that is as well made. He has now finished a very large quantity of work which he will sell low for Cash or on short time to punctual customers.

☞All work warranted 12 months with fair usage, or should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Orders from the South will receive prompt attention. He has within the last few years sold work in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas.

☞Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Dec'r 17, 1860. 80tf

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Every description of Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,

No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.

Nov. 8, 1860. 67-1y

LOST!

A NOTE made by Evander Fuiler to me for $181 59, dated 21st March last and due one day after date. Mr. Fuller mailed this note with some money on 24th April at Gibson's Store. All persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for this note.

JOSEPH UTLEY.

May 7, 1861. 20-*3t

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, Late of Asheboro', N. C.

N. G DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

A. W. FULLER. G. W. LAWRENCE.

Fuller & Lawrence,

DEALERS IN

NAVAL STORES.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, &c., consigned to them either for sale or shipment. Our Wharf and Warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of Produce either by Rail Road or River, enables us to make charges light. Orders for Spirit Casks, Glue, Bungs, &c., filled on favorable terms.

Office No. 2, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

April 12, 1861. 13*tf

A School for Boys and Young Men.

THE undersigned will commence a School on the P. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful locality with excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April 1861. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, bed and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks, in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach as thoroughly as practicable. Instructions may be had in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting. Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Boon, Esq., Col. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A. Bizzell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq., David G. McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor of Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, Dr. J. C. Williams of Harnett.

March 23, 1861. 7*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

A CARD.

A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c. I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 27, 1859. 26tf

Blanks of all kinds at this Office.

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

DURING MY ABSENCE,

ALL persons having entrusted me with their business in the County of Cumberland, will call on Judge Shepherd and Ralph P Buxton, Esq. Those in the County of Moore, on Ralph P. Buxton, Esq., and those in the County of Robeson, on Judge Shepherd who will attend to it.

B. R. HUSKE, Attorney at Law.

Fayetteville, May 2. 19*2t84t

Houses and Lots to Rent.

THE House and Lot on Rowan street, lately occupied by Capt. C. B. Cook. A comfortable house for a small family.

—ALSO—

The House over Haymount, lately occupied by R. E. Heide. The house is new, the water good, the garden planted; a very desirable place for Summer residence.

Apply to JAS. G. COOK.

May 6, 1861. 19tf

Cumberland County Tax List.

I HAVE received the Tax List for 1860, which is ready at my office for the inspection of all persons interested.

All persons are requested to inform me of any taxables not listed.

HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

May 8, 1861. 19-t1Je

EAGLE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C., APRIL, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it re-painted; all the rooms are neatly carpeted, and the Hotel is in better order than any other House in the mountains of North Carolina. I am also better supplied with good and attentive servants than any Hotel in this part of the State. I would say to the first class visitors that I am prepared to entertain you, in a style superior to any house in Asheville. Having had several years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I can make your stay at the EAGLE, both pleasant and agreeable.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of new and beautiful

HACKS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES,

That my guests can get at a minute's notice. I will keep a Carriage in readiness for persons that may be desirous of taking morning or evening rides. I assure the travelling public that they will find everything they may desire at the Eagle to make them comfortable.

This Hotel has superior advantages over any other house in Asheville, as the Stage Office is kept here for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place.

I would say to families that intend visiting our beautiful town, and expect to remain several weeks, it will be well for them to write and engage rooms, as the Eagle is generally pretty much crowded by the middle of July. As regards charges, I will make them sufficiently moderate to suit the present times.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Eagle, I am yours respectfully,

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

May 1, 1861. 19-tf

The Presbyterian Psalmodist

Character notes. A further supply just received.

July 20. E. J. HALE & SONS.

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.

May 14, 1859. 14

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders in the Bank of Fayetteville will be held in the hall of the Bank, on Monday the 20th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

April 19. 15*td

Notice.

WE hereby forewarn all persons from trading for a Note for $100, due Jan'y 1, 1862, held by Pharaoh Lee against the undersigned, and for which value has not been received.

WILLIAM S. ELDRIDGE.
YOUNG ELDRIDGE & CO.

Blackman's Mills, May 1, 1861. 19*3t

Plows! Plows!!

Encourage Home Industry!

To all in want of Plows, please read this!

THE undersigned is manufacturing Plows that cannot be surpassed; they are of a new pattern that gives universal satisfaction. I have been engaged in putting them up over twelve months. Please send in your orders to me at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., or to Isaac M. Sowell at Prosperity, Moore County, whom I have employed and have had over twelve months in putting up these Plows; who will attend to all orders in my absence. I am also putting up a few Superior IRON AXLE WAGONS. I would refer you to the following gentlemen who are using those plows: Alexander Kelly, A. McCallum, Dan'l Campbell, D. M. Sinclair, and others of Moore County; William Carter, J. Osley, W. T. Burns, and many others of Chatham County.

THOMAS DIXON.

Mudlick, Chatham Co., March 25. 7*3m

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 94 Reade Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary, Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 20, 1860. 81tf

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments, Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1ypd

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing [illegible] Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a close fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in [illegible] repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged. There is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the [illegible] line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, and with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mr. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trains now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. R. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 87tf

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a trip a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about [illegible] miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 81tf

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, A. D. 1861.

George Dawkins et al., vs. Mary Jane Dawkins et al.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Miles Blue, one of the Defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Miles Blue, non-resident defendant, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John D. Shaw, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in March, A. D. 1861, and the eighty-fifth year of our independence.

JOHN D. SHAW, C. & M. E.

]18*6w]

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 81-y

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1861.

John H. Montgomery vs. Heirs at law of Martin Thompson.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Joseph Warbriton and Benjamin Scarbrough and his wife, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday of July, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Troy, on the first Monday of April A. D. 1861.

[15*6tpd] JOHN McLENNAN, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1861.

Charles E. Leete vs. Jacob G. Becton.

Attachment and Levy made.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, Jacob G. Becton, resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Jacob G. Becton to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, A. D. 1861, and then and there plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1861.

11*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1861.

Smitherman & Spencer vs. Hiram Allen.

Attachment.

IT appear